INSURANCE.

All Indian Trade Associations are anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE R. A. S. SOCIETY

INSURANCE.

But this can be put into practice only by individuals to help Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL XVI NO 123 BOMBAY TUESDAY MAY 22 1928 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
26 May	Naldera x ..		16,088
2 June	Macedonia ..		11,120
9 „	Malwa* ..		10,986
16 „	Mantua ..		10,946
23 „	Razmak ..	Narkunda x..	16,572
30 „	Delta ..		8,000
7 July.	Ranpura* ..		16,601
14 „	Morea ..		10,953
21 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
28 „	Kaisar-i-Hind..		11,518
4 Aug.	Rawalpindi* ..		16,619
11 „	Macedonia ..		11,120
18 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
25 „	Malwa ..		10,986
1 Sep.	Rajputana*. ..		16,568
8 „	Mantua ..		10,916
15 „	Naldera* ..		16,088
22 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
6 Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
13 „	Narkunda x ...		16,502
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
10 „	Mooltan x ..		10,847
17 „	Ranchi ..		26,650
24 „	Macedonia* ..		11,120
1 Dec.	Ranpura ..		16,601
8 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Rawalpindi ..	Mantua* ..	10,916
29 „	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518

@To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

RATES:—

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA," on the 2nd June 1928 and terminating with the "KAISAR-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions .. £120
To Marseilles and Back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES-LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single-Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1928		
14th June ..	Manora ..	7,888
5th July ..	Dumana ..	8,427
15th Nov. ..	Dumana ..	8,427
27th Dec. ..	Domala ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928			
25th May	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
27th May	Gurna ..	Straits, China and Japan.
8th June	Rawalpindi ..	Colombo, Straits, China and Japan.
25th Ju e	†Kidderpore ..	Straits, China and Japan.
6th July	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits, China and Japan
7th July	† Alipore ..	Straits, China and Japan.
3rd Aug.	Naldera ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.

†Does not carry passengers.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	19th May	30th May
*Bingo Maru ..	6047	21th „	3rd June
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	30th „	12th April
Moji Maru ..	3757	15th June	27th June
*Sado Maru ..	5898	30th „	14th July

* Passenger Steamer.

Besides the above, passenger services for Europe and Japan via Colombo, North and South America via China and Japan as under:—

Sailing from Colombo fortnightly
(For EUROPE.)

Hakozaki Maru	31st May
Hakusan Maru	14th June
Kitano Maru	28th June

(For CHINA & JAPAN).

Katori Maru	30th May
Atsuta Maru	13th June.

Orient California Service
Sailing from Hongkong fortnightly

Tenyo Maru	13th June
Korea Maru	26th June

Other services are:

Orient Seattle Service every 10 days, South American East and West coast services monthly, and Japan—Australia Service monthly.

Reduced combined through fares, Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates, and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to:

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay,
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738, Telg. "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Sydney Maru ..	16th May	27th May
Honolulu Maru..	24th „	31st „
Sumatra Maru ..	9th June	20th June.
Celebes Maru ..	23rd „	3rd July

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

436-497, Kalbadevi Road. BOMBAY;
Tel. No. 22997.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1928.		
23rd May	Karagola ..	East and South Africa
23rd „	Chakla ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
25th „	Varela ..	Busreh via Karachi

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500|- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with:

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local. Rs. as.	Mofussil. Rs. as.
1 Year	20 0	25 0
6 Months	10 0	12 8
3 Months	5 0	6 4
1 Month	1 14	2 4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 4	Rs. 5	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY 1 1|2 ANNA.

THOSE

Who think life a Blessing and are desirous to prolong the same should never hesitate to ask for a copy of

Kamshastra

A book of 150 pages, given away gratis and post free on dropping a card to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,

JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,000

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel. Ulcer, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay
J. TIRTH & CO., Bunder Road, Karachi.

INSURANCE

WESTERN INDIA

Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.
UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1|2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund.
Rs. 10,64,993
(2) Total Undivided Reserves.
Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

INDIAN STATES INQUIRY

In view of the interest created by the Indian States Inquiry Committee on the question of reforms and the adjustment of relations between the British Government and the Feudatory States of India, every one interested in constitutional questions should read the

INDIAN STATESMEN

book of absorbing interest to politicians nd lay-men alike. In this new publication we have sketches of Eminent Indian Statesmen, notably those who have been Dewans or Prime Ministers of Indian States. Besides being a record of the lives and achievements of these statesmen and administrators who have distinguished themselves both in British India and in the territories of the Ruling Chiefs, the book offers an instructive study in the evolution of Indian States.

CONTENTS.

Sir Salar Jung, Maharajah Jang Bahadur, Rajah Sir Dinkar Rao, Dewan Rangacharlu, Sir K. Seshadri Iyer, Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, Rajah Sir T. Madhava Rao, Kazi Shahabuddin, Lakshman Jagannath, Romesh Chunder Dutt, Sir Seshiah Sastri, Sir M. Visveswaraya, Mr. Samaldas Parmananddas, R. Raghoonath Rao, Gourishanker Oodeshanker, Maharajah Sir Pratap Singh, Maharajah Sir Kishen Pershad.

WITH 17 PORTRAITS.

Price Rs. 3. To Subs. of the "Indian Review" Rs. 2-8.

Books are given at roncession rates only to subscribers of "The Indian Review." Any one who wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit Rs. 5, one year's subscription to the Review in advance.

If you have not already seen the "Indian Review," send a two anna postage stamp for a free specimen copy to G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Publishers, George Town, Madras.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—

SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address—'COMEALONG'
Telephone—21079.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH

For Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors

Araujo Fernandes & Co.,

Merchant Tailors;
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

THE UNIVERSAL

FIRE & GENERAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,

CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMB

Managing Agents: **M. KANJI & CO.**

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

INSURE WITH:—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists.

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000 COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:—

P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L., Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber.....

Address.....

Register No..... .....

Date of paper.....Time of delivery.....

READ

What the Advertisement Manager, Messrs. Wilson Watch Co., Asian Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay, writes under date Sept. 20, 1926:

"We have now reviewed the results of our advertising carefully in your province and are very pleased to mention that our advertisements in your paper brought us orders in large numbers by every post. These orders have come from the remotest parts of the Presidency and from good class customers. This evidently confirms your statement about the very large circulation and pulling power of **The Hindu**. We regard that advertising in your paper is profitable provided the articles are rightly priced and are of public utility."

The Best medium for Advertisements is

"THE HINDU"

Apply for particulars to

The Manager, Post Box 316, Madras.

Don't let your Rent Revenue fly out of the window

Don't let rooms or houses remain unoccupied just because a sign in the window failed to bring you a tenant. There is a better way of finding tenants—a quick way to stop rent losses.

Send a "For Rent" advertisement to the

Bombay Chronicle

and nearly every tenant in Bombay will be told of the vacancies. The chances are your vacancies will be filled quickly.

No more rent losses when a For Rent advertisement in the

Bombay Chronicle

is employed.

Why not try an advertisement to-morrow?

Bombay Chronicle.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee **ONE**
for First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA
For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS:

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No."—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—A qualified LADY DOCTOR as Assistant Medical Officer for the Female Hospital. Experience of midwifery and anæsthesia necessary. Salary Rs. 100—10—200. Apply immediately with testimonials stating age. CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Porbander State.

THE BISHOP'S HIGH SCHOOL, Poona.—WANTED (1) JUNIOR ASSISTANT MASTER, Resident) (II) ASSISTANT MISTRESS, non-resident, to begin June 7th. Apply giving experience, qualifications, etc., to the HEAD MASTER.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED OVERSEER (temporary) to supervise under the Engineer in charge the work of construction of the New Muslim Hall, Dacca University. None need apply who are not at least passed Overseers and have not at least 4 years' experience on construction of buildings. Applications accompanied by copies of certificates, testimonials and stating clearly the previous works on which employed will be received by the undersigned up to May 24 1928. D. J. BLOMFIELD, I.S., Engineer in Charge for University of Dacca, Ramna, Dacca

WANTED—For the office of the Secretaries to the Government of Burma, Finance and Revenue Department, Rangoon, two Branch Superintendents on Rs. 400—25—525 per mensem. The appointments are permanent. Only those with not less than 15 years' Government Service and with a thorough knowledge of the Fundamental and other service rules and also with Accounts Rules need apply. Applications in applicants' own handwriting with service books and copies of recent testimonials, if any, will be received by the undersigned up to the 19th May, 1928. The selected candidates will be required to join the appointments at once and will be on probation for six months. Any attempt on the part of a candidate to enlist support for his application from Government Officials or from other persons of influence will disqualify him for appointment. A. E. GILLIAT, Secretary to the Government of Burma, Finance Department, Rangoon, the 12th April, 1928.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—YOUNG HINDOO TYPIST. Apply stating lowest salary to Box No. 2139, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R998

WANTED—GRADUATES, UNDER-GRADUATES MATRICS, NON-MATRICS, CLERKS, ACCOUNTANTS, STENOGRAPHERS, TYPISTS, SALESMEN for a Commercial firm and its Branches. Apply sharp with one anna stamp to Box No. 2140, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R995

WANTED—A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for Varsada dispensary. Pay Rs. 40-2-50 p.m. according to qualifications. Applications stating age, experience, etc., should reach the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, CAMBAY before the end of May, 1928
A 30449

FOR SALE.

KAKOMI TWILL

Specially manufactured for tropical shirts. A sturdy fabric that defies the Indian Dhobi. From As. 8-6 per yard. 30 ins. wide.

COTTON TWEEDS.

Light weight cotton materials, similar in appearance to Woollen Tweeds. Ideal for summer suits. Wear splendidly As. 13-6 per yard. 27 ins. wide. Send for samples.

KAKOMI SHIKAR CLOTH.

A specially woven sun proof material for sportsmen's coats, etc. Rs. 1|12|6 per yard. 27 ins. wide.

KAKOMI KHAKI DRILLS.

In two standard shades of Khaki. Very strong and serviceable. From As. 11 per yard. 26 ins. wide.

KAKOMI SHIRTS.

Smartly cut in excellent wearing Kakomi fabrics. Striped Neglige Shirts, with soft double cuffs, sizes up to 17-1|2 ins. collar. From Rs. 4|- each. Polo Collars to match, at As. 8 each. White shirts with soft double cuffs, Rs. 3|4|- each. Khaki Shirts (tennis style) ideal for Shikar, Rs. 2|14| each. Write for samples.

SPORTS COATS.

Made to measure from Kakomi Khaki Drill. From Rs. 8|14|- each. An excellent Knock-about coat for rough wear. Ideal for Shikar.

For full particulars and prices of all Kakomi Manufactures write to:—
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,
CAWNPORE.

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "BINGO MARU", are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 21st May, 1928, from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged in or doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "SEIYO MARU", are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 19th May, 1928, from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged in or doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
IN INSOLVENCY. No. 547 of 1928.

Re. N. F. ABDULLA, carrying on business under the name of Humayun Bros., at Mandvi in Bombay and N. F. Abdulally & Co. in Kobe .....An adjudged Insolvent.
Ex parte: The NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK ....Petitioning Creditors.

WHEREAS the abovenamed N. F. ABDULLA has been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

E. A. FAHEY,
Ag. Chief Clerk.
Dated this 17th day of May, 1928.

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF STEELWORK FOR ADDITION TO GANTRIES OF ELECTRIC LOCO ERECTING AND BOILER SHOPS AT PAREL.

The AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of steelwork required for addition to gantries of Electric Loco Erecting and Boiler Shops at Parel.

2. The prescribed form of tender with conditions, specifications and drawings on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Railway's Chief Engineer, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 10|- per set, which amount will not be returned.

Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelope enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for steelwork for Electric Loco Erecting and Boiler Shops at Parel." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's office upto 3 p.m. (S. T.) on TUESDAY, the 3rd July, 1928.

4. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal."

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 21st May 1928. 30434

BANKING

Imperial Bank of India

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ,, 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND Rs. 5,12,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ,, 5,62,50,000
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta Bombay. Madras.
LOCAL BRANCHES.
Byculla Branch—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
LONDON OFFICE.—22, Old Broad Street, London, E. C. 2.
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions. The purchase and sale of Government Securities undertaken at all Branches for the public generally.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

Awarded
Gold Medals
in 1912.

Mohanlal & Co.
JEWELLERS.

Telephone No. 21795.
Ghia Mansion,
Shaik Memon St., BOMBAY.

Godrej Bar Soap
Guaranteed free from animal fat and anything injurious.
Godrej Teel Oil
extracted from the selected seeds, refined and filtered.
GODREJ OIL & SOAP CO.
Tele. 40687. Byculla, BOMBAY.

BEEJBUND
If one pill is taken two hours just before supper, restores manly power and gives vigour to the system. If taken for 3 days, positively removes Spermatorrhœa. If taken two bottles continuously, sure to remove Impotency..
ONE PHIAL OF 20 PILLS Rs. 2
(V. P. Charges Extra.)
ARYA VAIDYA-SAMAM
3 (C). Bairagimatam Street, Madras
TESTIMONIAL:
Hon. Col. D. Dawespelly, Bart. B.A., M.D. L.L.D., Ph. D. B.M.S. Principal, Electric Medical College, Madras, writes:— "Beej Bund" which I tried to several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all symptoms of impotency.

Tested Astrology and Talisman.

State time and Date of Birth or Letter. 1 to 4 questions, Re. 1. Annual Life Rs. 2. Navagraha Kavacha Rs. 3. Guaranteed "Special Kavachas" to fulfil all intentions Rs. 10 to 50.
Sarada Astrological Bureau,
Manjaputhur, Virijur P. O.
(Via) Tirukoilur, S. I. Ry.
Innumerable testimonials from various gentlemen.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P. M.

AMERICA'S GOLD MEDAL FILM

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
SATURDAY, 26th May at 9-30 P. M
SUNDAY, 27th May at 6 P. M.
Two Concerts
By
Miss SUNDRABAI
The famous Songstress of Poona and Gramophone Fame
After a Record-Breaking Tour in Southern India.
A Treat for lovers of Indian Music.
Prices :—Rs. 4/8, Rs. 3/6, Rs. 2/4, Re. 1/2 and As. 9/- including Tax.
Plans at the Theatre, from Tuesday 22nd May.

Presented By Madan Theatres Ltd.
At
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
DAILY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Eleanor Boardman
As a FLAPPER and a SCRAPER
A Society debutante, hunting Thrills, trying out speeding, slumming and then!—The modern caveman.
In The
WAY OF A GIRL
WITH
WILLIAM RUSSELL

EDWARD THEATRE
DAILY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"The House Without a Key"
Just the film for those who seek mystery adventure and romance.
PATHE'S LATEST
AND
NEWEST SERIAL.
which has never been shown before in Bombay.
Featuring
ALLENE RAY
and
WALTER MILLER

EMPIRE THEATRE
DAILY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
ZANE GREY'S
"THE CALL OF THE CANYON"
WITH
Richard Dix
Lois Wilson
Marjori Daw
Better Answer
"The Call of the Canyon"
And come along to the Western Thrill land, where a son of toil teaches a daughter of jazz the A. B. C. of living and loving.
Clean wholesome drama with deft comedy touches and capital contrasts between City and Country life!

THE GREAT NERBUDDA BRIDGE
Portion of the construction of the big Nerbudda Bridge on the G. I. P. which is expected to be opened on the 1st June will be shown at.
The Excelsior Theatre.
TO-DAY at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
The film was taken by the kind assistance of Tata Construction Co., Ltd., Engineers and contractors interested in this kind of work are specially invited to see the film.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-DAY at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SHIRLEY MASON
THE CHARMING WISP OF PERSONALITY
In
A Romance of Love, Crooks and a daring sacrifice.
LOVE BOUND
A story in which the sins of the father are visited on the first generation.

No matter what you require whether glasses or advice relative to your eyes, you cannot do better than pay us a visit at once or write to us stating your need. We will place at your disposal the long experience and practical knowledge of men duly qualified in London,—of an Ophthalmic Surgeon from the world-renowned Royal London Moorfield Ophthalmic Hospital as that of a gentleman holding highest qualifications in Ophthalmic and visual optics available in Great Britain.
Please note our address carefully. We have no connection whatsoever with firms of similar names.
THE ORIGINAL AND LEADING FIRM OF
Dinshaw M. Dastur & Co.,
OCCULISTS AND OPTICIANS,
71, Esplanade Road, and Medows Street, near Currency Office, Fort, Bombay.

SAVE YOUR :: :: :: **Income-Tax** by CONSULTING **PAREKH & Co.**
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When writing to advertisers, please mention the "Bombay Chronicle."

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on 11 April, 2017

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

May 21.

S S Gurna, Armour, Rangoon.
S S Lady Blake, Sinclair, Cochin.
S S Seiyo Maru, Wakumie, Kobe.
S S Bingo Maru, Ohio, Kobe.
S S Pronto, Moller, Karachi.
S S City of Agra, Cooper, Middlesbrough
S S Masisfield, Bary, Durban.
S S Goalpara, Jones, Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

May 22.

S S Homayun, Voller, Jeddah.
S S Bahadur, Gibson, Calcutta.
S S Hoogkerk, Dyke, Hamburg.
S S Flora Siemers, Streetz, Calcutta.

LOADING.

May 21.

Steamer Jaladuta for Karachi.
Steamer Shuja for Jeddah.

S S Gurna:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Gurna arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Lady Blake:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Lady Blake, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cochin with a general cargo.

S S Seiyo Maru:—The N Y K steamer Seiyo Maru arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe with a general cargo.

S S Bingo Maru:—The N Y K steamer Bingo Maru arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe with a general cargo.

S S Pronto:—The steamer Pronto, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi with a general cargo.

S S City of Agra:—The J F Co.'s steamer City of Agra, arrived in harbour yesterday from Middlesbrough with a general cargo.

S S Goalpara.—The B I S N Co's steamer Goalpara arrived in harbour yesterday from Bassein, with a general cargo of rice.

S S Homayun:—The T M Co.'s steamer Homayun will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Jeddah with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Bahadur:—The T M Co's steamer Bahadur will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with a general cargo.

S S Hoogkerk:—The E D Sassoon Co.'s steamer Hoogkerk will sail to-day from Bombay hrabour for Hamburg with a general cargo.

S S Flora Siemers:—The L Edward Ltd steamer Flora Siemers will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with ballast.

EXPORTS.

May 21.

S S Lanfield for Barcelona:—4000 cwt castorseed and 2000 cwt linseed Ralli Bros.; 50 bales cotton L Dreyfus and Co; 100 bales cotton A Khimjee and Co; 150 bales cotton C Thakersey and Co; 25 bales cotton thread waste M Mafatlal:

For Dunkirk:—550 bales cotton Kothak and Co.; 202 cwt mustardseed M Thadlim; 2000 cwt linseed K M Nathoo; 150 bales cotton K M Nathoo; 500 tons manganese ore Cox and King Ltd.

S S Seapool for Antwerp:—110 bales cotton A Khimjee; 100 bales hemp F F Campbell and Co.; 75 bales hemp Tokarsee and Co; 1000 cwt myrabollams P Mathradas; 4000 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros.

S S Circassia for Philadelphia:—23 bales and 56 casks goat skins Bhiskey and Co.

For Piramenee:—16 cases gum olibanum E Virjee and Co.

For Marseilles: 300 cwt mustard seed H A H Lare; 35 bales cotton fly H E Bode and Sons; 110 bales cotton fly Textile Products Ltd; 250 cwt groundnuts K M Nathoo.

For Liverpool:—8 bales wool M Mohanlal; 5 bales wool D Sassoon and Co.; 28 bales wool Virchand and Co; 70 bales wool V Oomersey; 12 bales wool A S Mooloobhoy and Co.; 13 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 500 bales cotton Gill and Co; 250 cwt groundnuts kernal K M Nathoo, 10 bales wool V Oomersey and Co.; 12 bales wool Bombay Co Ltd.

For Montreal:—10 cases brass ware Thos Cook and Son.

S S Macedonia for London:—15000 cwt cotton seed and 600 cwt. groundnuts L Draffus and Co; 2000 cwt linseed oil cakes B H Lele; 8 bales cow hides P E Boyce and Son.

S S Ludburg for Genova:—125 bales raw cotton H Nansey and Co.

S S City of Leceister for Manchester:—15 tons mangnasium chloride M Gulabdas; 200 drums castor oil The Gujrat Mill and Mfg Co.

S S City of Cairo for Liverpool:—104 cwt nigerseed J Doyal; 100 bales hemp F F Campbell and Co.

For Marseilles:—3000 cwt linseed and 2900 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros.

S S Gurna for Shanghai:—1400 bales cotton G Dossa and Co; 1000 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.; 1050 bales cotton K M Nathoo; 100 bales cotton Textile Products Ltd; 750 bales cotton S Joharmal.

For Nagoya; 300 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

For Kobe:—500 bales cotton J Devjee and Co; 1000 bales cotton Ozu Burin and Co; 1500 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton G K Kasha Ltd.

S S Sydney Maru for Kobe:—2000 bales cotton Ozu Burin and Co.; 500 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co; 330 bales cotton H Rambhagat and Co.; 1000 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokohama:—250 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co;

For Nagoya:—500 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokaichi:—500 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Saiyo Maru for Kobe:—2000 bales cotton Ozu Burin and Co; 900 bales cotton S Joharmall; 1000 bales cotton T F Kaisha; 300 tons old iron serap N Futehally.

For Hongkong:—20 cwt gall nuts E N Writter and Co; 37 cwt spark fins and 27 cwt fish maws E Muledin and Co.

S S City of Agra for Ghent:—110 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros.

For Barcelona:—150 bales cotton L Dreffus and Co; 100 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd; 50 bales cotton Bombay Co. Ltd; 110 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros.

S S Aquilia for Genova:—320 cwt linseed Ralli Bros; 6000 cwt linseed D Sassoon; 6000 cwt gingellyseed L Dreffus and Co; 49 cwt linseed Gorio Ltd; 110 bales cotton R D Tata and Co; 3 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co; 55 bales cotton C Thakersey and Co.

For Constantinople:—218 cwt groundnuts H Khiharam; 37 cwt pepper R Girdharlal.

S S Balgonda for Hamburg:—55 bales cotton Anglo-Siam Corporation Ltd.; 115 bales cotton Textile Products Ltd; 220 bales cotton Bombay Co Ltd.; 1800 cwt linseed Ralli Bros.

For Ghent:—285 bales cotton C Thakersey and Co.

For Antwerp:—440 bales cotton C Thakersey and Co.

S S Wisenfels for Hamburg:—165 bales cotton R Deochand and Co.; 55 bales cotton Sciodder Smidt; 59 cwt gum olibanum A H A T Mowjee, 305 cwt lac S Essoofally and Co.; 55 bales cotton waste M Chandulal: 320 cwt cassia Amin and Sons.

For Rotterdam:—140 cwt linseed oil cakes J Paramanand and Co.; 2000 cwt linseed oil cakes W H Martin; 2000 cwt groundnut oil cakes W H Martin.

For Antwerp:—2 bales hemp G Peraj and Co.; 180 bales cotton K Devchand and Co; 63 bales cotton waste M Chandulal and Co.

IMPORTS.

May 21.

S S Haikola from Rangoon. Agents: M M and Co.:—33921 bags rice, 983 pieces teak squares; 88 bdles empty gunnies. 20 pieces block tin, 5 cases cigars, 50 cases cutchi, 50 drums lubricating oil, 949 pieces and 908 bdles teak scantings, 10 bales R. matting, 15 cases asparagus.

From Colombo:—200 cases mutton tallow, 50 bales arecanute, 54 bdles dry fish.

From Cochin:—125 bags dry ginger, cases, 37 chests, 3 H|chests and 36 1|4-chests tea; 3087 bdles coir yarn, 116 coils and 352 bdles coir rope, 26 bdles cocoanuts oil, 197 kothis hooka shells, 1281 bdles bamboo mats, 25 bags pepper, 25 bdles packing mats.

From Calicut:—40 robin and 802 bags cocoanuts, 88 bags pepper, 2756 bags cocoanuts, 75 robas ginger, 75 bdles empty gunnies, 30 bdles mats, 70 coils coir rope, 275 jottas and 10 cases mangoes, 185 jottas coir yarn, 10200 mds and 194 half mds vollon bricks.

From Badagara:—1000 bags copra, 967 bags cocoanuts, 5 bags pepper.

S S Kohinoor from Passor Can. Agents T M and Co:—1506 bags sugar.

From Surobaya:—650 bags tapioca seeds, 17424 bags sugar, 92 drums spirit, 186 drums and 11 cases resins.

From Tegal:—5210 bags sugar.

MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAINS TIMINGS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS.

Arrivals.

Trains.	H.	M.
Madras Mail	06	45
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	07	00
Peshawar Express	06	15
Poona Mail	11	40
Poona Express	12	25
Nagpur Express	13	35
Calcutta Mail viz Chheoki	14	30
Punjab Mail	15	30
Delhi and Allahabad III Class Express	19	10
Poona Express	19	25
Madras Express	21	50

Departures.

Trains.	H.	M.
Poona Express	07	45
Madras Express	08	15
Delhi and Allahabad III Class Express	08	30
Punjab Mail	15	00
Poona Express	14	15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	10	00
Poona Mail	15	30
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	20	30
Peshawar Express	22	30
Nagpur Express	23	15
Madras Mail	22	00

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

Arrivals and Departure from Colaba.

	Arrivals. H.M.	Departure. H.M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	11 15	16 30
Gujarat Mails	07 02	20 45
Kathiawar Mail	08 20	21 05
Delhi Express	06 20	21 25
Kathiawar Express	19 35*	07 25

*Terminates at Church Gate.

AT BALLARD PIER.

P. & O. Punjab Express (on Fridays only) ..... Leaves 13-0
Peshawar Mail (on Saturdays only, (portion only for homeward passengers) ..... Arrives 11-10

INTERNATIONAL WHEAT POSITION

REVISED ESTIMATES.

1st August, 1927 to 31st July, 1928.

Importers' Estimated Requirements	Estimated Season's Total Qrs.	Shipped (39 weeks). To-date Qrs.	Remainder Qrs.
Europe	83,000,000	63,900,000	19,100,000
Ex-Europe	16,000,000	12,100,000	3,900,000
Total	99,000,000	76,000,000	23,000,000

Exporters' estimated surpluses	Total available surplus. Qrs.	Estimated Shipments 1st Aug. '27 31st July '28 Qrs.	Shipments Reported to-date. Qrs.	Remainder. Qrs.
U. S. A.	31,000,000	27,000,000		
Canada	40,000,000	35,000,000	48,100,000	13,900,000
Argentina	24,000,000	21,000,000	16,800,000	4,200,000
Australia	9,500,000	8,000,000	6,300,000	1,700,000
Russia	1,000,000	1,000,000	600,000	400,000
Balkans	4,500,000	4,500,000	3,000,000	1,500,000
India	1,500,000	1,500,000	450,000	1,050,000
North Africa and Chili	1,000,000	1,000,000	750,000	250,000
Total	112,500,000	99,000,000	76,000,000	23,000,000

COTTON SITUATION

DEFINITE PROGRESS IN TEXAS

Bombay, May 21.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have issued the following weekly cotton market report:—

AMERICANS:

A week of erratic fluctuations, largely due to a continuation of the conflicting influences of unfavourable crop accounts and favourable weather ended on Saturday with values for July and October lower by respectively 19 and 11 points.

Although, judged by the apparently contradictory telegrams received from America, conditions appear to be very spotted nevertheless, we think an unprejudiced observer must conclude that very definite progress has been made. It is admitted generally that rains in Texas greatly changed the outlook in the drought sections of that State and it was only when the rains moved eastward into the Central Belt that any complaints were heard. In any case most authorities agree that, provided it is not excessive to the extent of badly washing the soil, rain at this time of the year does much more potential good than immediate harm, and the removal of the drought complaints from Texas clears the outlook insomuch as warm open weather is now generally needed in all sections instead of the requirement, more difficult of satisfaction, of dry conditions in the East and rains in the West.

Planting and replanting have made good progress and difficulty in finding grounds for serious complaint has taken propagandists back to their old ally, the boll-weevil. The intentions of this interesting little insect are somewhat indefinite, as the report of the Washington Bureau issued on April 7th stated that survival over the Winter had been greater than that recorded in any year since the Department came into existence, while a subsequent report issued ten days later informed an astonished public, fully prepared for the worst, that actual emergence was very small. One can imagine the senior boll-weevil in each ton of moss appointing a committee to enquire into the relative merits of an uneventful life and a quiet death in moss or emergence into the big wide world as represented by the 45 million acres of the Cotton Belt, were anything might happen. We have no good reason to suppose that the desire to be somewhere other than where one is, is peculiar to the human race and, without inside information on the subject, we would suggest that the vote will be in favour of a life of adventure.

The consumption figure of 525,000 for American Mills during April, although slightly lower than generily expected, brings the total for 9 months of the season to 5,305,000 bales. Total Takings to-date amount to 6,320,000, which with 6,815,000 bales shipped gives a total of 13,135,000 bales off the American market against the revised outturn for last season's crop of 12,945,000. The strength of the statistical position and the necessity of a large crop during the coming season are self-evident.

We continue to favour the long side around present levels and on recessions we advocate purchases on a larger scale.

BOMBAY:

Net over the week, the Broach July/Aug and New April/May Contracts are lower by respectively 3 rupees and 1 rupee.

Stocks in the hands of Exporters, Merchants and Mills are estimated at 12,36,523 bales against 6,93,268 last year but, as we pointed out in our Report of last week, the influence of such stocks is essentially on the bases of cotton relative to contracts rather than on the contracts themselves, and the undertone in the Forward market has been firm with an absence of any pressure to sell a prominent feature.

Shipments during the week amounted to 46,715 bales with a further 48,948 afloat in harbour, against 66,733 and 36,414 last week.

In spite of the continuance of the Mill strike and only very moderate enquiry on shipment accounts, we are definitely against the short side and in easier markets we favour purchases.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST.

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC; GEMINI.

If to-day is your birthday, you have a powerful head that will do a lot of miracles and add a few more world wonders to the old list of World's Seven Wonders. Elated by such successes you will consider yourself to be a superman if not semi-God—all due, undoubtedly, to our superficial, artificial soul-deadening, etc., etc., education, you'll all admit. Have you forgotten so soon Shirley Sab's golden advice in "Death's final conquest", about the evanescence of life, of the "victor: victom bleeding"? So beware. Your head also will "come to the cold tomb"; and you will unexpectedly prove yourself a wonder to the "creeping things that revel in their spoil, etc."

It seems your stars are such as will make you lose sight of this precious advice. You are one of those rare persons who firmly believe that doctors like lawyers should be avoided at all costs, lest they should terrify you with the jaw-breaking names of unheard of diseases. And that is the main reason of your generally being healthy. But, alas, I actually shed tears (onion-inspired) when I have to draw your attention to your great weakness! You will set your heart on an idol whom shrewd persons would not even have a look at. Of course one man's mate is another man's hate. Your only "mantra", day and night, will be (and it will soon prove to be "matam" (mourning) to you):—

"My mind shall still her form retain
In sleeping or in waking
Until I see my love again
For whom my heart is breaking."

AMERICAN WHEAT REPORTS.

U.S. EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND FLOUR.

The exports of Wheat and Flour during March are officially returned at 7,457,000 bushe's, compared with 6,693,000 in the previous month and 21,200,000 in the corresponding month last year. During the nine months, July 1st, 1927, to March 31st 1928, exports have totalled 181,363,000 bushels, compared with 176,233,000 in the corresponding period last season.

CANADIAN EXPORTS.

The exports of Wheat and Flour during March are officially returned at 23,975,000 bushels, compared with 21,828,000 in the previous month and 21,200,000 in the corresponding month last year. During the seven months, September 1st, 1927 to March 31st, 1928, exports have totalled 212,842,000 bushe's, compared with 198,858,000 in the corresponding period last season.

NORTH-WESTERN CROPS.

Messrs. Vandusen and Harrington, in a report say that rain and snow have delayed fieldwork and some Oats have been damaged. The acreage under Red Durum is increasing also Barley. It is expected Spring Wheat acreage will fully equal last year's.

KANSAS CROP OUTLOOK.

Mr. Lecount says the outlook in North-west Kansas is poor, 80 per cent. of the acreage has been abandoned and already seeded to Barley.

U. S. WINTER WHEAT.

A private report from Central Kansas states that conditions along 100 miles of an 800 miles trip were very promising and that 10 per cent. of the northwestern counties were no worse than sixty days ago. The Texas crop is expected to the about 12 million bushels less than last year's.

KANSAS WHEAT CROP.

Mr. Lecount, reporting from Hutchinson Kansas, states that Wheat improves with each mile travelled; some areas never looked better. He expects a large Kansas crop if the whether remains favourable.

AMERICAN WINTER WHEAT.

In addition to the estimate of Mr. Snow the following estimates have been published:—Mr. Bryant 487 million bushe's; Mr. Cromwell, 485 millions.

The average of the estimates of four experts are as follows:—Crop. 471,700,000 bushels; condition, 75.7 per cent.; acreage, 35,570,000; and the area abandoned, 24.1 per cent.

U. S. SPRING WHEAT.

Mr. Snow says that the Spring Wheat acreage indicates a reduction in Bread Wheat and an increase in the area under Durum.

KANSAS WHEAT CROP.

A report from Mr. Lecount, at Wichita, Kansas, states that the crop is very promising and the best fields are jointing. Kansas has prospects for a good crop.

COLABA OBSERVATORY

Summary of Meterological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 21st May 1928.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.783 inches (.015 below normal.)

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.698 inches (.015 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.020

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 85.5 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) 80.4.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 92.8 degrees (1.6 above normal).

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 81.3 degrees (1.1 abofe normal.)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 79 per cent.

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 67 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NNE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 1 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 223 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 28 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy—10) 2.

Rain fall in 24 hours 0.00.

Total rainfall during the month 0.00.

Total rainfall during the year 0.01.

Earthquake report.—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 1400 miles away was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 9 hrs. 3 mts. on Saturday the 19th inst. (I.S.T.)

MR. DUTT TO SEE IT THROUGH

OUTSPOKEN COMMENT BY HOWRAH MAGISTRATE

The "*Statesman*" publishes the following:—

In conversation with a *Statesman* representative, the Howrah District Magistrate declared that he had no intention of quitting his post on special leave—at least, not until August next, when he sails for Home by the *Cracovia*. His passage, he explained, was booked about three months ago—long before the shooting at Bamangachi—in order to secure the entrance of his son into an English University.

LEAVE APPLICATION.

"The *Statesman* has done me an injustice", said Mr. Dutt, "by suggesting that I have applied for leave since this trouble began in order to run away from my responsibilities. As a matter of fact, I gave the Government to understand more than a year ago that I intended going on leave at the end of July, 1928.

"The *Statesman*," Mr. Dutt continued, "has done me another injustice by saying that I had decided in my judgment that matters might have awaited my arrival on the spot at Bamangachi before the mob was dispersed. As will clearly appear from my judgment, I expressed no view to this effect. All I said was that this was 'not the place nor the occasion to express an opinion on the question whether the assembly was of such a character at the time as to need immediate dispersal without waiting for the assistance of a magistrate.'"

The term "Resident Magistrate" applied to me, Mr. Dutt added, is also inaccurate. The correct designation being of course, "District Magistrate and Collector," who has a great deal more to do than merely to reside at the place.

"To use the words of the headline of your leader this morning," concluded Mr. Dutt "I have every intention of seing it through."

INTERNATIONAL TENNIS

Paris, May 20.—In the International Women's Lawn Tennis Tournament Britain beat France by eight matches to four.—Reuter's Special.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 21.

B C Rate T T 1|5 15|16 D D 1|5 31|32

LONDON.—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32 May/June.
Banks selling D D 1/6
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16 July/Sept.
Banks selling T T 1/5 31/32 Oct.
Banks buying T T 1|6 1|32.
Banks buying D D 1/6 1/16
Banks buying 3 mos. 1/6-9/32 Mail.
Banks buying 3 mos. 1/6-1/4 June.

NEW YORK.—
Banks selling T T 273-1|2.
Banks buying T T 272.
Bank's buying D D 271.
Banks buying 3 mos 267.

PARIS.—
Banks selling D D 922.
Banks buying D D 934.
Banks buying 3 mos. 950.

JAPAN:—
Banks selling T T 127.
Banks buying 60 days 123-1|2.

HONGKONG.—
Banks selling D D 142-1|4.

SHANGHAI.—
Banks selling D D 187

SINGAPORE.—
Banks selling D D 155.

JAVA.—
Banks selling D D 90-3/4

CROSS RATES—:
New York London 4.88-1|4 19th inst.
Shanghai London 2|9-1|4 21st inst.
London Japan 1|10-7|8 19th inst.
London Paris 124.00 19th inst.
London Belgium 34.94 19th inst.
London Switzerland 25.32 19th inst.
London Italy 92.60 19th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold 19th inst. £4|4|11; 18th inst. £4|4|11.

Silver London Ready 19th inst. 28; 18th inst. 27-15|16.
Silver London Forward 19th inst. 27-7|8 18th inst. 27-3|4.
Silver New York Ready 19th inst. 61-1|4 18th inst. 61-1|4.
London Discounts 3 Mos 19th inst. 4 p.c.; 18th inst. 4 per cent.
London Discounts 6 mos 19th inst. 4-5|32 p.c.; 18th inst. 4-5|32 p.c.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 6 per cent.
3 months 5 per cent.
6 months 4 per cent.
12 months 4-1|2 per cent.
Tone:—Easier.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.)

Bombay, May 21.

	Per lb. Rs. a. p.
Khadi.	
Textile	0 11 9
Century	0 11 9
Jacob	0 11 6
Toyo potdar	0 11 6
Moon	0 11 6
Long Cloth (full weight) 34/40 In.	
Standard	1 0 0
Century 91-1/2—92-1/2	0 15 0
Century 6404—8705	0 15 6
Fuzal (Mahal)	— 0 15 6
Phoenix	1 0 0
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	0 15 3
Manekji (Patangia)	0 15 3
Daud Sahib	0 15 0
Ganga Ghat	0 15 3
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202—5303.	
Rachael Mill	1 0 0
David	0 15 9
Moon	1 0 0
Dinshaw (Gaumukh)	0 15 0
Long Cloth x Quality.	
Swan Finlay	0 15 9
Gold Mohor	0 15 3
Long Cloth Satin Calender 34—42 In.	
Textile (Hand)	— 0 14 9
Spring (Merchant)	— 0 14 9
Century (Bugle)	0 14 9
Apollo (Pyala)	0 14 6
Tata Mill (Darji)	0 11 6
Sakunt'a	— 0 15 0
Manekji (Kunda)	0 14 3
Globe	0 14 9
Rachael	0 14 6
Dinsha (Maharaja)	0 14 6
Maher	0 14 9
Kachhwa	0 14 9
Lepad.	
Spring	0 14 6
Textile	0 14 6
Century	0 14 6
Dhooties 7 8 9 Yards.	
Spring (Balance)	1 0 6
Jacob	1 0 3
Century	1 0 0
Moon Mill	— 1 0 3
Dhooties 10 Yard.	
Spring (balance)	0 15 6
Century	0 15 6
Jacob	0 15 3
Moon Mill	0 15 3
	Per Price. Rs. a. p.
1386 Tata	2 11 0
Markin Japan.	
3816	11 8 0
9898	11 7 0
9797	10 0 0
44000	9 13 0
Dukdi Yards 12-13-14.	
Kanta	Per lb. 1 2 0
Kohinoor	1 2 0
Phoenix	1 2 0
Framji	1 2 0
Dhoti Fita Chirma Yards 5 to 9.	
Maher	1 0 6
Simplex	0 15 6

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

PROFIT TAKING ON FAVOURABLE CROP NEWS—FUTURES 6 POINTS LOWER.

New York, May 19.

The New York futures market opened steady in sympathy with higher Liverpool closing quotations and prices improved further recording a rise of 15 points during the first half an hour. Reports of favourable weather and crop condition induced considerable profit taking and wiped out the improvements and prices closed at a decline of 6 to 1 points. Spot prices declined 10 points to 21.60c.

The New Orleans futures market ruled quiet and closed at a decline of 3 to 5 points. Spot prices declined 5 points to 20.73c.

Despite European trade buying and bullish advices from Liverpool, the New York does not show any response. Improved crop condition and generally favourable weather encourage liquidation and short selling. Although there is wide spread bullish enthusiasm in most of the cotton markets, we fail to understand how prices will be pushed higher in the face of improved crop prospects and falling off in world's spinners takings. We feel accumulation of weak long interest is bound to result in moderate declines.

TEMPORARY DECLINE.

New York, May 19.

Messrs. Devnaran Nanjee have received the following cable from Messrs. Harris Irby and Nose:—

Cotton: Depends weather rather favourable present if continues temporary decline possible eventually higher prices.

PRICE RANGE.

New York, May 19.

To-day July touched Highest 21.07 plus .15 at 10-29 a.m. and lowest 20.86 —.06 at 10-54 a.m.—Range 21 Points.

PURCHASE ADVISABLE.

New York, May 19.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co. cable under date 19th instant as under:—

"Unsettled weather indicated generally; probably create broadening demand. Think that purchase advisable."

VISIBLE SUPPLY.

	Bales.
Stocks at U. S. Ports	1,323,000
Stocks at U. S. interior Towns.	620,000

AMERICAN STATISTICS.

	Bales.
American mills taking from 1-8-27 to 18-5-28	6,320,000
Exports from America 1-8-27 to 18-5-28	6,815,000
Stock at New York	111,000
Stock in the United States	1,944,000
World's takings of American Cotton	13,144,000

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1927-28	1926-27
Receipts to date 19-5-28	8031000	12600000
,, Yesterday do	8000	9000
Exports to date do	6574000	10204000
Stock at Ports 18-5-28	1323000	1728000
,, Interior Towns do	620000	709000
,, Liverpool 18-5-28	875000	1379000
Visible Supply 18-5-28	3827000	5179000
Quantity in Sight do	13592000	18275000

NEW INDIA

ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000
,, Subscribed	,,	3,56,05,275
,, Paid-up	,,	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	,,	1,15,36,676

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LIVERPOOL.

SCATTERED BUYING HARDEN PRICES—FUTURES 11 POINTS LOWER.

Liverpool, May 19.

The Liverpool futures market opened quiet at a decline of 18 points. There was scattered buying and prices improved some 7 points on scattered buying. The close was steady at a net decline of 11 to 12 points. Spot demand continues poor and sales amounted to 3,000 Bales and middling American closed 9 points, lower at 11.62d. per lb.

Empire futures closed at a decline of 12 points and Egyptians closed 13 points lower.

ERRATIC MARKETS EXPECTED.

Liverpool, May 19.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

(1) Slightly warmer. Light rains West Texas, Oklahoma and Memphis district.

(2) New York cables:—Textile situation unchanged. Expect erratic markets near future in response to changes in crop and weather advices. Advise buying on breaks.

LESS BULLISH.

Liverpool, May 19.

Messrs. Drennan & Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

New York cables trade Europe bought but tone less bullish.

LIGHT RAINS.

Liverpool, May 19.

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

10 a.m.:—"Slightly warmer; light rains West Texas, Oklahoma and Memphis."

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, May 19.

The weekly Cotton Statistics as compiled by the Statistical Department of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange are as follow:

	Week Ending 19-5-28. Bales.
Total in Sight	13,592,000
Egyptian Cotton Visible Supply	456,000
East Indian Cotton Visible Supply	269,000
American Cotton Visible Supply	3,827,000
Other Cotton Visible Supply	223,000
Total Sales	25,960
East Indian Cotton Sales	1,450
East Indian Cotton Stock	49,000
East Indian Cotton Forwarded.	9,600
East Indian Cotton Actual Export	200
East Indian Cotton Imports	7,000
American Cotton Afloat	96,000
East Indian Cotton Afloat	23,000
Total Afloat	200,000
Takings of World's Spinners American Cotton	233,000

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	19-5-28	Since 1st September. This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	276	299,440	310,490
Central India	173	286,699	278,063
Barsi & Nagar	194	297,005	190,177
Hyderabad-Gaorani	514	112,680	66,887
Berar	1,938	695,872	552,743
Central Provinces	236	295,794	225,475
Total Oomras	3,331	1,987,490	1,623,835
Dholera	8,319	190,080	144,476
N.-W. Provinces	204	63,597	55,172
Rajputana	392	47,983	47,999
Sind-Punjab	100	135,877	113,331
Broach	847	252,275	211,230
Coompta and Dharwar	496	85,673	85,179
Westerns-Northerns	689	26,067	38,901
Cocoanada			403
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		23,398	15,809
Persian		4,622	3,978
American		62,326	208,540
Egyptian and African	368	55,400	61,594
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		69	51
Total	14,746	2,934,857	2,610,498

BOMBAY.

GOOD LOCAL BUYING AND FIRM LIVERPOOL CABLES—CLOSED STEADY.

Bombay, May 21.

Following a further fall of 6 points in New York futures the local market opened at Rs. 394|- for J.-A. Broach. There was fairly large buying by commission firms and prices improved to Rs. 396|-. At this level firm Liverpool opening advices further hardened prices to Rs. 398|-. Rates at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A.-M.	394	8	0
Broach J.-A.	397	12	0
Broach A.-M. 29	405	0	0
Oomra May	362	8	0
Oomra July	363	4	0
Oomra D-J. 29	370	0	0
Bengal May	329	0	0
Bengal July	332	0	0
Bengal D.-J. 29	335	0	0

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, May 21.

The forward market opened at Rs. 396|12 and improved to Rs. 397|8 on buying by Commission houses. Liverpool was reported 4 points lower and rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A.|M.	394	0	0
Broach J.|A.	397	0	0
Broach A.|M. 29	405	0	0
Oomra May	361	8	0
Oomra July	362	8	0
Oomra D.|J. 29	370	8	0
Bengal May	328	8	0
Bengal July	331	0	0
Bengal D.|J. 29	334	8	0

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 21.

May	233.50—0.40
August	239.00—0.10
November	245.00+0.50

MESSRS. CHRYSTAL & CO.'S VIEWS.

Bombay, May 21.

Bombay Stocks have increased during the week by about 30,000 bales and now amount to 1,236,500 bales. Accordingly we recommend sales of Indian cotton on any advances. We recommend all those who hold actual cotton to loose no opportunity of selling. We look for a sharp decline before the middle of next month.

TENDERS.

Bombay, May 21.

	To-day	Total
Bengal	100	3,400
Broach	Nil	4,600
Oomra	100	1,900

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, May 21.

200	Ralli Bros.	Nagar 322
200	Do.	Anjar 386
200	Do.	Gujarat 394
500	G. G. Kesha	Gujarat 393|395
500	Do.	C. P. No. 2 369|375
500	Japan T. & Co.	C. P. No. 2 368|370
200	Lungli and Co.	Nizamabad 409
400	Do.	Broach 408|410
200	Mithabhai Nathoo	Nagpur 382
200	Forbes & Co.	Berar 351|356
100	Ozoburin & Co.	Dibai 339
100	K. Devchand & Co.	Kaithal 347

ROOM RATES.

Bombay, May 21.

Bengal D.|J.	334
Bengal May	328
Bengal July	331
Broach A.|M.	392
Broach J.|A.	397
Broach A.-M. 1929	403
Oomra D.|J.	368
Oomra May	358
Oomra July	361

SPOT RATES.

Bombay, May 21.

Bengal	347	340	333	326	318
S P.	345	338	331	324	316
Rajputana	347	340	333	326	318
Broach	411	406	399	392	
S. D.	407	402	397	392	
P. A.	422	417	410	402	
K. V.	402	399	392	385	
Dholera	400	397	390	383	
Kalagin	400	397	390	383	
Cutch	407	402	395		
Surat	459	454	449	444	
Rajpipla	455	450	445	440	
Navsari	479	474	469	464	
Oomra No. 3	376	369	362	352	
C. P. No. 1	400	393	386	376	
C. P. No. 2	386	379	372	362	
Khandesh	358	348	338	328	
Muthia		338	328	318	
Southern	392	387	382	377	
Comptah		417	407	397	

BULLION MARKET

(Bombay Bullion Brokers' Assn. Ltd.)

GOLD.

Bombay, May 21.

Gold Ready	21	7	6
Jaith	21	6	6
Ashad	21	7	0
National City	21	9	9

SILVER.

Bombay, May 21.

London Ready	28	0	0
London Forward	27	14	0
London and Shanghai:—			
Opening	2	9	6
Closing	2	10	0
Silver Ready	64	9	0

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Closing
Jaith	63|6	64|13	63|6	64|12
Ashad	63|6	64|12	63|6	64|10

New York cent 61.

London Tone of Silver.—Quiet. China bought. Buyers satisfied.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, May 21.

Wheat	15,226	Cwts.
Linseed	19,120	,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	759	,,
Gingelly seeds	740	,,
Poppyseed	17	,,
Groundnuts	7,990	,,
Castorseed	9,137	,,
Rice	3,065	,,
Myrabollams	2,704	,,
Cottonseed	19,429	,,
Coal	1,782	tons

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

	Ready Red leafy	Delivery Contract May	July
Bengal Superfine	340		
Bengal Fine	335		
Bengal F.G.	330		
Sindh-Punjab Fine	335		
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	330		
Wardha-Hingt Fine	380		
Nagpur Fine	380		
Yeotmal Fine	375		
Arvi Fine	375		
Amraoti Fine	360		
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	355/60		
Mulkapur Fine	350		
Khandesh Fine	345		
Muthia Fine	.....		
Nanded/Purna F.G. G.S.	390		
Purna F.G.G.S.	350		
Parbhani/Sailu F.G. G.S.	.....		
Indore/Ujjain Fine	365		
Burwah Sanavad Fine	347/50		
Surat	465	+80/5	
Navsari	.....	+103	
Broach F.G.	400		
Broach Fine	410	+16	+18
Westerns M.G.	390/95		
Westerns H.G.	.....		
Cambodia	455		
Miraj/Sangli	405		
Compta Good	410/15	14/5	
Dholera		—2/3	—5/6
Kadi/Viramgam		+2/3	

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, May 21

In full-pressed Bales	19-5-28	1st Sept. to 17th May This year.	Last year.
Europe	6,276	565,864	277,775
Japan & China	14,200	931,773	1,239,009
Coast Ports		20,462	17,581
Up-country by Rail		58,999	92,067
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		48,948	23,923
Total	20,476	1,626,046	1,650,355

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

(East India Cotton Association Ltd.)

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 17th May	29,09,956
Same time last season.	25,89,336

Exports from 1st Sept. to 17th May.

	1927-28.	1926-27.
United Kingdom	61,615	9,974
Continent	5,01,424	2,67,075
China	1,75,425	1,64,162
Japan	7,56,348	10,74,847
Coast Ports	20,462	17,581
U. S. A.	2,825	726
Total ..	15,18,099	15,34,365

Total exports by Rail, 1st Sept. 1927 to 17th May 1928	58,999
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1927 to 17th May 1928	4,82,562
Same period last year	6,91,570
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 17th May 1928	12,06,523
Same time last year	6,93,268

STOCKS AND SHARES.

RISE IN INDIAN CEMENTS

BULLISH ACTIVITIES IN HYDROS

Bombay, May 21.

Cotton Mill Shares opened steady and fluctuated within a narrow range. There was increased demand for next settlement and prices closed steady with no additional feature.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In this section greater activity was noticeable in Indian Cements. The report of this company is out and bulls are confident of further rise in prices. Bears were covering and with support from Bulls prices ruled firm. Tata Iron Shares were fairly steady and in the absence of any impressive business prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Bulls have fairly good hold on this scrip and nervous liquidation is easily absorbed. It is reported that bulls are credited with large purchases and bears are counting on losses suffered by this company during the strike period. Of course loss is a loss but in speculative enterprises things are rarely ruled on facts and we deem it unsafe to go short. Tata Hydros showed some recovery and while it is chronicled that this concern is suffering on account of Mill Strike and lower prices are indicated. In this scrip bulls are very active and nervous bear raids have had some temporary effect but once if the bulls get hold over the actual shares, we anticipate, a fresh attempt will be made to split these shares and if the situation develops, holders of these shares are bound to reap handsome profits. There was increased selling in Central Bank Shares. Tram Shares ruled strong.

COTTON.

COTTON MILLS (June 1928.)

Bombay, May 21.

Paid up.	Closing rates, Rs
100 Ahmed Advance	380
50 Apollo	6/8
500 Bombay Cotton	312|8
250 Bombay Dyeing	910
250 Bradbury	220
250 Century	415
100 Central India	503/12
500 Central India Pref.	485
100 Colaba Land	127-8
100 Coorla	167/8
100 Crescent	170
250 Currim	220
500 David	240
250 Dawn	575
200 Edward Sassoon	101|4
10 E. D. Sassoon	0/13/0
100 Elphinstone	15-8
250 Fadulbhoy	878/12
50 Finlay	130
1000 F. Petit	3254
100 Globe	30
100 Gokak	120
100 Indian Bleaching	260x.d.
100 Indore Malwa	363/12
250 Jamshed Mfg.	37/8
50 Kastoorchand	18/8
100 Khatau	90
100 Kohinoor	250/10
1000 Laxmi Cotton	6825
100 Madhavrao Scd.	74
100 Madhowji	88-12
100 Manekji Petit	1500-4
100 Meyer Sassoon	81|4
100 Morarji	1600
200 New Great	275
100 New City	112/8
200 Pearls	575
100 Phoenix	388-12
250 Pabaney	255
1000 Sholapur	6800
250 Simplex	163/12
50 Swan	130
100 Swadeshi	493/12
500 Tata Mill	65
500 Vishnu Cotton	2800

BANKS.

500 Imperial	1470
125 Imperial	363-12
50 India	91/4
50 Baroda	91/8
25 Central	25/14
£ 5 Eastern	94
£12-1|2 National Bank	£52-1|2

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahd. Prantij	900
100 Amritsar Patti	138
100 Cen. Prov. Ry.	100
100 Dhond Baramati	101
100 Guzerat Ry.	91
100 Hoshiarpur	97|8
100 Khulna Bagirhaut Rly.	95
90 Mandhra Bhon	77
100 Sara Sirajgunj	97
100 Sialkote	102
100 Sindh Lt. Ry.	140
100 Upper Sindh	88|8
500 Tapti Valley	707/8

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Ahmedabad Electric	116
1000 Andhra Valley	737/8
100 Alcock	405
125 B. Burma	836/4
50 B. Burma No. 1	301/4
10 Br. India Insurance	7
50 B. Tramway	156/14
50 ,, ,, Pref	69/8
250 Bombay Steam	285
50 Bombay Telephone	518
10 Bundi Cement	22/10
250 Indian Cement	348/12
10 Central India Mining	18
£ 1 Eastern Chemical ordy	3
sh. 2 Do. Defd.	1
100 Katni Ordinary	240
40 Katni Deferred	855
25 New India Insur.	21/12
10 Punjab P. Cement Ord.	15/10
10 ,, ,, Pref.	12|8
50 Sassoon & Alliance Silk Mills	91 xd.
10 Shivrajpur	39
75 Tata Iron Ordinary	83/12
30 Tata Iron Deferred	3/7/8
100 Tata Iron 1st Pref.	96
100 Tata Iron 2nd Pref.	96/4
100 Tata Hydro	1103/12
100 Tata oil	37
100 Tata Power Ord.	552-8
1000 Tata Power Pref.	925
15 Scindia Steam	15|2

SECURITIES.

Bombay, May 21.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75-7.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/2
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93|13.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 87/11/
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100|1.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/2
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102|4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 106-7.
5-1|2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105|2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102/15
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 104/3
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105/10
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 111/5
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84|8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84/8
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101/14
Forward rates—4th June sett.
3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75|8. 1945-55 Rs. 106-8.
Tone of Market:—Dull, nothing doing.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, May 21.

3 months 4 per cent.
6 months 4-5|32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 6 per cent.
One month 5-1/2 per cent.
Three months 4-3/4 per cent.
Six months 4 per cent.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Slightly easier

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ltd).

Muktsar, May 18.

Wheat Ready	4 0 0 to 4 8 0
Wheat Har	4 6 6
Wheat Assuj	4 12 0
Gram Ready	3 12 0 to 3 13 0
Gram Jeth	3 12 0
Gram Sawan	4 0 0
Gram Bhadon	4 1 0
Gram Assuj	4 2 0
Barley Ready	3 2 0 to 3 3 0
Barley Jeth	3 2 6
Barley Assuj	3 6 9
Rapeseed Ready	7 8 0 to 8 0 0
Rapeseed Jeth	7 5 0
Rapeseed Bhadon	7 12 0

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, May 21.

The market has ruled steady to-day with the following closing quotations:—

FINE WHITE JAVA SUGAR:—
Ready Rs. 16|2 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 11 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment April Rs. 10|11 per cwt. F.B.H
S.S. Nurmahal Rs. 10 per cwt. F.B.H.
S.S. Pandit Rs. 10|1-1|2 per cwt. F.B.H
S.S. Cohinur Rs. 9|15-1|2 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment May Rs. 9|13 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment June Rs. 9|5-1|2 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 9|3-1|2 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Oct-Dec. Rs. 9|5-1|2 per cwt. F.B.H.
Tone:—Steady.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Nadkarni Football Cup:—Colaba—Colaba United vs. Arya Kruda Mandal, 5-45 p.m.

Mr. S. C. Bose's lecture on "Present Situation," Marwadi Vidyalaya, 5-30 p.m., Mrs. Naidu presiding.

WEDNESDAY, May 23.

Nadkarni Football Cup:—Cooperage—1st Semi-final 5-45 p.m.

Parsi Protest against Bardoli inequities, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, May 24.

Opening Ceremony of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Road by Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, President of the Municipal Corporation, 6-10 p.m.

Bombay Presidency Trades' Assn. Annual Genl. Meeting, Tamarind Lane, 6-15 p.m.

FRIDAY, May 25.

P. & O. s.s. "Mooltan" with mails of 10th instant expected to arrive at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, May 26.

The S.S. "Naldera" with the mails sails at 1 p.m.

"PRATAP" ANNIVERSARY.

Pratap Anniversary will be celebrated at Madhav Bag to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (B.T.) when Dr. Munji, Dr. Saverkar, Maharaja of Kharva, Kunvar Ranvijaysingji of Amreth, Mr. Pardhubhai Sharma and others will speak.

RELIGIOUS CLASS.

Swami Vishwananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English, on the "Bhagavad Gita" at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6-30 .pm. (S.T.)

B. I. S. MANDALA, POONA.

The 16th annual Historical Conference of the above Mandala comes off on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd proximo, when essays on various historical subjects will be read by eminent scholars.

AT-HOME TO SJT. S. C. BOSE.

The Bengal Club will be "At Home" to Sjt. Subash Chandra Bose at the Club premises, Noble House, Parel, to-day (Tuesday) at 7-30 p.m. All Bengalee residents of Bombay are requested to attend.

G. I. P. RY. WORKMEN'S UNION.

An extraordinary general meeting of the G.I.P. Railway Workers from all the centres will be held to-morrow (Wednesday) at 5-30 p.m. in Jivraj Nensey's Wadi, Matunga when discussion over the condition off the recognition which the Agent proposes to offer to the Union will take place.

LECTURE ON CO-OPERATIVE STORES

Under the auspices of the Bombay Co-operative Institute, a magic lantern lecture on Co-operative Stores will be delivered to-day (Tuesday) at 8-30 p.m (S.T.) at Hanuman Buildings No. 6|7 Chunam Lane, Lamington Road, Bombay.

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Makardhwaj Guti

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LAND ALIENATION BILL.

PROTEST OF PANCHAYAT KHAIRPUR-MIRS.

The following telegram has been sent to Sir Leslie Wilson, Governor of Bombay, and to the Commissioner in Sind:—

"Panchayat, Khairpur—Mirs unanimously resent bringing Land Alienation Bill in Council. It affects Hindus materially, and is liable to bring dissatisfaction between the two communities.

AGAINST SEPARATION OF SIND.

DECISION OF PANCHAYAT KHAIRPUR-MIRS.

The following telegram has been sent to Mr Kelkar, President, Hindu Mahasabha, Sardargrah Hotel, Bombay:—

"Panchayat Khairpur—Mirs unanimously decide in favour of resolutions passed by Jubbulpore Maha Sabha. The separation of Sind from Bombay will materially affect the Hindu interests."

BARDOLI INEQUITIES.

A PARSI PROTEST

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha Mazdiasni Mandal, Ralhestar Mandal, and others, there will be a Public Meeting to protest against the inequities committed by the Bureaucracy in Bardoli Taluka and to congratulate the people for their heroic and nonviolent stand at the Marwadi Vidalaya Hall tomorrow (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Messrs. K. F. Nariman, B. F. Bharucha and others will speak.

"PRESENT SITUATION."

MR. S. C. BOSES ADDRESS

Under the auspicies of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha a public meeting (of both the sexes) will be held to-day in the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Messrs. Subas Bose and Shivprasad Gupta will speak on the "Present Situation." Mrs. Naidu will preside. Special arrangement is made for the ladies.

ADVANCE OF MONSOON.

Advance of monsoon probably is occuring in the South of Indian Seas. Seasonal trough of low pressure along Gangetic plain more marked to-day than usual and weather is equally over deltic Bengal.

Rainfall been local in Lower Burma, Assam and Bengal; while few falls have occurred in Upper Burma and Bihar. Numerous thunderstorms reported from Malabar and Mysore. Temperature above normal in Deccan.

Chief amounts:—Tavey half inch; Amherst three; Rangoon one; Toungoo one and half; Gauhati half; Silchar one and half; Cherrapunji six; Mymensingh three; Bogra two; Dinajpur three quarters; Purnea one; Coonoor half.

Forecast:—Extension in Northeast India and in South of Peninsula.—A. P.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

11 a.m. European Gramophone Records.
11-30 a.m. Indian Gramophone Records.
12-0 noon Close Down.
6-30 p.m. Indian Programme:
S. K. Sarma in some Recitations of his own composition and Harmonium Solo.
7-30 p.m. Interval.
9-0 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin. Market Prices.
9-25 p.m. Syncopation: A short Pianoforte Recital as recorded by Al Siegel.
"Classicanna" Lange. "Whippin' the Ivories" Lange. "For Baby and Me", Meyer. "Someone is Losin' Susan," Meyer. Followed by the Taj Mahal Hotel Dance Orchestra. Musical Director—Mr. Harold Elmes.
11-0 p.m. God Save the King-Emperor. Close Down.

DR. SITARAM ON "GREATER INDIA."

Under the joint auspices of the South Indian Union, Bombay, and the South Indian Association, Matunga, Dr. K. N. Sitaram of the Kolapur College will deliver a public lecture on "Greater India" to-day (Tuesday) at 8-30 p.m. at the Association premises, Pirojwada Bungalow, Matunga, G.I.P. Rly.

THE KHAR YOUTH LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Khar Youth League, a public reception will be accorded to Sjt. Subash Chandra Bose to-day (Tuesday) at 8-30 p.m. in the Laxmi Society Pavilion, 10th Road, Khar.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for the Straits (including Siam, Borneo, F.M.S. Johore, Malacca, Netherlands Indies, Phillipine Islands, Penang, Selangore and Singapore) and China via Negapatam will be closed at General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 23rd instant per S.S. "Tairea."

Mails for Mauritius, and Reunion per extra S.S. "Queda" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 pm. on Wednesday, the 23rd instant instead of on the 21st idem as previously notified.

BETTERING UNTOUCHABLES' LOT.

4,000 INVESTED WITH SACRED THREAD.

IMPOSING CEREMONY AT DAPOLI.

The above Conference commenced its sitting at 6 p.m. at Dapoli on Saturday, the 19th instant, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Bar-at-Law, presiding. About 6,000 people from almost all the villages in the District had gathered. Speeches were delivered by Messrs. Devrao Naik, A. V. Chitre, B. V. Warerkar, Devrukhkar, S. P. Karandikar, Secretary, Hindu Sabha and others.

On Sunday morning at 8-30 a.m. a very interesting ceremony took place in the grand pandal when more than four thousand untouchables were invested with the sacred thread. The function was performed under the joint auspices of the Samaj Samata Sangha and Bahiskrit Hitakarini Sabha. Mr. B. V. Warerkar, Editor, "Duniya" officiated as priest on the occasion.

The whole performance was marked with great solemnity and enthusiasm and took four hours as the numbers were so large that they had to be taken up in two batches.

The Conference again met at 5 p.m. the same day and many resolutions were passed.

ALLEGED LIBELLOUS ATTACKS ON MR. KHAPARDE

"INDIAN NATIONAL HERALD" SERVED WITH NOTICE.

The C. P. correspondent of the Mahratta writes:—"Indian National Herald" has during the last month published a series of unfounded attacks on Mr. Khaparde particularly and the Council members from Berar in general

Mr. Khaparde has, it is now known, served the "Indian National Herald" with a notice for Civil and Criminal action for publishing these attacks.

AFGHAN ROYALTIES REACH ANGORA

KEMAL PASHA MEETS THEM AT STATION

LONDON, May 20.

Constantinople.—The King and Queen of Afghanistan arrived to-day at Angora and Their Majesties were met at the station by Mustapha Kemal Pasha.—Reuter.

CO-OPERATIVE BANKING IN KANARA

The Annual General Meeting of the Sirsi Ruban Co-operative Bank, Ltd., was held at the Mitra Samaj Hall, Sirsi, lately Mr. H. S. Ritti, pleader, was voted to the Chair. Mr. S. N. Keshwan, Managing Director o fthe Bank moved the adoption of the report, and the declaration of dividend at 10 p.c. The resolutions were unanimously accepted.

The net profits of the year, including Rs. 195-3 brought forward from the last years' account amounted to Rs. 5397-1-1. The Bank has shown progress all round, the Share capital and deposits having appreciably increased. The working capital is at present Rs. 2,62,608/- as against Rs. 235,644/- at the end of the previous year The Reserve Fund is Rs. 20,100/-, the Building Fund Rs. 5,000/-, the Bad debts Fund Rs. 2,800/- and the Co-operative Propaganda and Education Fund Rs. 450/-.

It is satisfactory to note that the overdue amount of loans has been reduced to Rs. 33,728-1-1 and forms 15.05 per cent. of the total amount advanced as against 17.10 per cent. of the previous year.

Baroda, May 19th.—The Baroda State authorities have despatched a shipment of 1,270 tons of salt from the Okha Salt Works, which were founded in May, 1927, to Bengal. The shipment is valued at Rs. 50 000.—A. P.

G. I. P. RLY. WORKERS RESOLUTE

AGENT'S TERMS REJECTED.

GENERAL BODY MEETS TOMORROW.

A full-house of the Managing Committee's meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Workmen's Union to which are affiliated the centres of Matunga, Parel, Wadi Bunder, Bori Bunder, Byculla, etc., was held on Sunday afternoon to consider the Agent's conditions of recognition recently offered by him. There were 23, i.e., all members were present. After serious discussion extended over two and a half hour the Agent's terms were refused by the men, and it was resolved to put the whole question before the general body whose meeting will be held on Wednesday (the 23rd instant). As the men are pressing for the early satisfaction of the demands, Mr. Jhabvala has communicated this resolution promptly to the Agent to avoid trouble which seems to be imminent.

GUJARAT FLOOD RELIEF AND RUSSIAN MONEY.

MR, JOSHI STANDS BY HIS STATEMENT.

BOMBAY, May 21.

Mr. N. M. Joshi writes that his statement that money had been received from Russia in connection with the Gujerat Flood relief holds good despite the contradiction of that statement. "The Central Flood Relief Committee" says Mr. Joshi" may not have received any amount from Russia, but I am able to prove that one of the most prominent organisations in Bombay received help from Russia for its flood relief fund and it should not be difficult for the Honorary Secretary of the Central Flood Relief Committee to find out the said organisation. I may state here for the information of the public that the organisation which did not object to receiving help from Russia for a landable object is so respectable that the Government is adequately represented on its governing body."—A. P.

TRIUMPH SUCCEEDS TRIUMPH

INDIAN HOCKEY TEAM TROUNCE DENMARK

LONDON, May 20.

Amsterdam.—In Olympic Hockey, India beat Denmark by five goals to nil, after having led at half time by two goals to nil. Ferozekhan broke his collarbone in a collision with Dane and retired.—Reuter.

ATTACK ON TAXI-CABS AT COLOMBO.

AUSTRALIAN MAYOR AND HIS WIFE INJURED.

COLOMBO, May 21.

A vicious attack by a gang of rowdies, which included it is alleged, a dismissed taxidriver, on three cars eight miles from Colombo yesterday, resulted in injuries to three passengers, by S. S. Grama one of whom, Mrs. Gibson, Mayoress of Newcastle, Australia, is not expected to live. Mr. Gibson, Mayor of Newcastle, received a cut on his hand, and a lady passenger was also injured. Six arrests have been made. It is believed that the assault was the outcome of the strike of taxicab employees.—A. P.

Trichinoply May 21st.—On a charge of impersonating as side-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor and inducing young men to part with their money on promise of obtaining them employment, Henry Solomon has been arrested by the Srirangam Police under sections 419 and 420, I. P. C.—A. P.

"Chronicle" Photo.
Photo taken at Apollo Bunder on the arrival of the new Ford cars after finishing a tour of 6150 miles without any trouble.

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX.")

TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1928.

In an impassioned appeal to both employers and employees of the textile industry of Bombay, Mr. L. R. Tairsee very pertinently asks:

"Will you not now consider that the fight has gone far enough, that the loss has been great enough, that the misery is deep enough and the danger to the city's health serious enough?"

* * *

The question is whether they are in a mood to consider any such thing. The workers are told by "leaders" that they should rather die than give in. This is easy advice—as the "leaders" themselves have no possibility of dying in the attempt. Their bread and butter does not depend upon whether the mills continue running or not.

* * *

As to the mill-owners the short-sighted among them evidently feel that it is a jolly good thing the men have struck work. There is no wage bill to pay and the already full stocked markets run no danger of being over-stocked. As for the health of the city? Teha. What has Peddar Road plutocracy to do with that?

* * *

"Cats, Stage and Otherwise" is the title of an article by a well-known publicist in a London weekly. In the "Otherwise" is included, I presume, that variety of feline species referred to when a woman says of another "she is a cat."

* * *

"The country is sick of pedestrian polities," says an esteemed correspondent. It is still more so of omnibus resolutions!

* * *

One of the prominent "Comrades" of Nagu Sayaji's Wadi fame created a flutter in the All-Parties' Conference by commencing his speech with "President, Gentlemen and Ladies." It is noteworthy that ladies enjoyed the joke most.

* * *

The "Evening News of India" prates about an "All-Party Conference Fiasco." Its biggest argument is that "Mr. B. V. Jadhav was simply attending as a visitor, presumably after paying a Rupee for the ticket." Mr. Jadhav very probably paid as much or rather as little as the representative of the "Evening News of India."

* * *

Another puzzling argument of our contemporary is "Not even all the chairs on the platform were occupied." Then I do not understand why Mr. V. A. Desai was sitting all the while cross-legged on the edge of the platform.

* * *

Reuter who is unusually loquacious about the doings and sayings of Sir John Simon, is cryptic about the Hartshorn episode. It is a pity that we have not yet got a full report of this Labour Commissioner's heroics. According to a special cable to "Forward" Mr. Hartshorn prefaced his attack on the Tatas as the worst employers of labour, by incidentally mentioning them as "Tartars."

* * *

There is, by the way, a danger that the Indian demand that Mr. Hartshorn must go will be placarded in hostile circles as confidence on India's part in the other six Commissioners. The only manly way of retaliation is for our capitalists openly to espouse the cause of the boycott and lead the movement against the Commission.

* * *

Mrs. Naggle (looking for new house): "Oh, Henry, this view strikes me dumb."

Her Husband: "Well, dear, I think we will select this house."

DISCOVERY OF BLOOD CIRCULATION.

WORK OF EASTERN PHYSICIANS.

HARVEY'S CLAIM UNFOUNDED?

The following Telegram has been received from Abu Yousuf Asfanan.

A telegram of 13th instant from Rugby states that the Royal College of Surgeons is celebrating the lercentenary of Dr. William Harvey on such a large scale that besides the British Empire, representative physicians of twenty foreign universities will also attend, and on this occasion will be received in audience by His Majesty King George at the Bukingham Palace. William Harvey is supposed to have made the discovery of the circulation of blood. But this claim on his behalf is unfounded.

About a hundred years before Harvey, in a book by an eastern physician Bhan Misher Benarsi, are found extracts from "Haret Sanghta", a still older book in which the principle of circulation of blood is mentioned under the chapter of "Pandurog" (anaemia). Also there is a mention of circulation of blood in the book 'Shushrut' which the European scholars admit dates back to six centuries before Christ. This book was translated in the seventh century in the reign of Caliph Monsur by Musa Bin Musa Alfarari in the Arabic language where it was developed further thus shewing that Musalmans knew the principle of circulation of blood long before Harvey. These celebrations should, therefore, as a matter of right be held by the people of East rather than those of the West, and if we are a living nation we ought to celebrate. But if our forced slavery does not allow a favourable atmosphere for this, then at least we should record our protest against the usurpation of this discovery which is only one example of this constant encroachment not only on our land and property but also on our arts sciences and researches.

DANGER OF ATTACK ON PEKING?

FAMILIES OF LEGATION STAFF MOVING AWAY

NORTHERNERS' OFFICIAL CLAIM

LONDON, May 21.

Peking.—The Northerners officially claim that attacks upon Tsangchow and Hokien have been repulsed and Tingchow reoccupied. Families of the Japanese Minister and the Legation staff are going to the coast to-morrow. Preparations are being made to house hundreds of refugees in the Japanese compound.—Reuter.

KING FEISAL

TO VISIT ANGORA IN JUNE

LONDON, May 20.

Constantinople.—It is stated that King Feisal of Iraq will visit Angora in June.—Reuter.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JULY.

NEW YORK.

	May 21.
Prepious Closing Rate	20.86
To-day's Opening Rate	20.97
Difference	plus .11
To-day's Closing Rate	20.82
Difference	—.04
Broach Expectation	395

LIVERPOOL

	May 21.
Previous Closing Rate	11.14
To-day's Opening Rate	11.15
Difference	plus .01
To-day's Closing Rate	11.14
Difference	unchanged

SILVER.

	London, May 21.
Silver Ready	28 12 0
Higher	0 12 0
Silver Forward	28 10 0
Higher	0 12 0

Tone of Market:—India and China bought.

Silver first settlement	64 12 0
Silver second settlement	64 11 0

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80, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle.
TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1928.

FUTURE OF INDIAN STATES.

The draft constitutional scheme put forward by Sir Leslie Scott before the recent meeting of the Indian Princes in Bombay, is now available to the public and will be found printed elsewhere. The scheme has been designed to protect the legitimate political and economic rights of the States and to provide for joint consultation with British India in matters of common concern with a view to common action and also to provide for the exercise, under adequate safeguards, of intervention in the event of gross misgovernment. To secure these objects, the scheme contemplates the creation of three bodies and the enlargement of the powers of the Chamber of Princes and certain changes in the constitution of the Political Department. One of the three bodies to be created is the Viceroy in Indian States Council, which will consist of the Viceroy as President, three representatives of the States (either Princes or Ministers), two English members with no previous connection with India and the Head of the Political Department. The main functions of this Council are to safeguard the interests of the States, generally to transact "the business which arises concerning the States' side of India", subject to the internal autonomy of the States, to advise the Viceroy as to the intervention by him in the event of gross mis-government, and to represent the States in joint consultations with British India. The second body contemplated is the Union Council, which will be composed of the "Viceroy in Indian States Council and the "Governor-General-in Council in joint session. The main functions of this body are the consideration of and action upon subjects of common concern, such as the Crown's obligations in regard to Defence and Foreign Affairs. The third body to be created is the Union Supreme Court, composed of a Chief Justice and "two other judges appointed for life on high salaries, selected from the best men in Great Britain". Its functions will consist generally of providing an impartial tribunal to which constitutional and other matters in dispute can be referred, subject to appeal to the Privy Council.

The above is only a brief outline of the scheme. It is not necessary here and at this stage to go into its details. But one or two features of the scheme call for prompt comment. It is surprising that the constitution of the Indian States' Council provides for the compulsory inclusion of two English members "with no previous connection with India." Similarly, the two puisne judges of the Supreme Court are to be selected "from the best men in Great Britain." It follows as a matter of course that the Chief Justice also should be recruited from England. This part of the scheme, however acceptable it may be to the Butler Committee, is one which we did not expect from Indian Princes. It betrays an unjustifiable distrust in the competence and impartiality of their fellow-countrymen. Another striking feature of the scheme is that while there are several clauses safeguarding the rights of the Princes, there is little or nothing expressly safeguarding the rights of the people of the States. It is possible that the Princes regard the rights and responsibilities of the people as a domestic question to be settled by Rulers individually or in consultation with the people, without any reference to the Butler Committee before which the scheme in question is to be placed. Yet, we think it would have been better if room had been found in the scheme for specific provisions safeguarding the rights of the people of the States.

It is a mistake to suppose that in any scheme concerning the administration of the Indian States, only three parties are concerned, viz., the Princes, the British power, and British Indians. In his speech at the Marwari Vidyalaya on Sunday, Pandit Motilal Nehru rightly stressed the claims of the fourth party, the people of the States. He also did well to point out that the British power, while insidiously encroaching upon the rights of the Princes was using them as a means to deny British Indians their full rights. "The very constitution of the Butler Committee," he said, "as something separate and different from the Simon Commission showed the keen desire of the British Government to erect an impenetrable barrier between the people of British India and the people of Indian States." From this fact he drew a sound conclusion that it is a mistake to think that the Indian States and British India occupy different positions. Their objectives are the same and unless both proceed hand in hand they cannot achieve their common welfare. This identity of interests needs to be recognised both by the Princes and the people of India. The Princes should realise that the best protection of their legitimate rights is the goodwill of their subjects and of their fellow-countrymen in what is now British India. Indian leaders, too, will be well advised to do everything possible to enlist the sympathies of the Princes in safe-guarding the rights of Indians as against the alien Government. The Princes have done well to express repeatedly their sympathy with Responsible Government in British India and are now attempting to co-operate with British India in matters of common concern. The scheme at present devised for such co-operation is necessarily transitional. But it is hoped that it may be the nucleus of a wider Federal scheme when the powers of the Crown and British Government will have been transferred to the people of India.

MR. MACDONALD'S FRESH PROMISE.

According to a special cable to the "New India", Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, writing in the "Glasgow Forward", says that if the Labour Party comes to power, "it has been decided to put India on a footing of Dominion Status" and asks Indians to help the Party. At the same time he suggests that India should co-operate with the Simon Commission and that "if the Indian Legislature had decided to co-operate with the Commission with a view to discuss afterwards the conditions, every substantial point like equality would have been arranged." Mr. Macdonald's promise and suggestion are at strange variance, even as wide as his past professions and actions with regard to India. It may be remembered that the Labour Conference at Blackpool last year adopted a resolution in favour of Self-Government for India. Only a few weeks before the Simon Commission was appointed, Mr. Macdonald himself writing in a Labour paper, had declared that India was quite fit to be given "independence." But neither the Blackpool resolution nor Mr. Macdonald's own views about India's fitness for Swaraj, prevented him from accepting a wholly alien Commission to judge India's fitness and to recommend the next instalment of Reforms, a Commission frankly based on the assumption that India is not even a sufficiently homogeneous nation to select seven representative Indians to work on the Commission.

Now again Mr. Macdonald assures us that "it has been decided to put India on a footing of Dominion Status." We are not told when and by whom the decision was made. Perhaps, it is safe to gather that the decision has been arrived at by the Labour Party after the appointment of the Simon Commission in view of the approaching General Elections in England. In any case, the suggestion that India should co-operate with the Commission as at present constituted, is inconsistent with the promise of Dominion Status. The most charitable interpretation of the Labour Party's attitude would be that it means well by India and is fairly earnest but it fears it cannot make out a good case for India before the British Parliament so long as India apparently defies British Parliament by non-co operating with the Parliamentary Commission. But if the Labour Party thinks that India is fit for immediate Home Rule, it should rather persuade Parliament, if necessary by bringing to bear upon it the pressure of public opinion, than ask India to stultify herself to placate the British Electorate. As for the suggestion that the Indian Legislative Assembly should first appoint a Committee to co-operate with the Commission and then negotiate about equality of status, it is a dangerous suggestion and the Labour Party should be the first to see the danger. Because it gave its support to the Commission in advance, relying upon the Cabinet's promises of conferring equality on the Indian Committee, the Labour Committee now finds itself duped, though it is not prepared to own the fact. If the Labour Party really means to give Dominion Status to India and if it is possible, as Mr. Macdonald thinks it is, to arrange to give equality to India, why should not the Party first get the Cabinet to revise the constitution of the Commission? A promise to be convincing, needs to be coupled with some earnest of good-will.

DISAPPOINTING DOCUMENT.

The report of the Sub-Committee appointed by the Bombay Municipal Corporation to consider the question of extension of free and compulsory education, which is now only operative in F and G Wards, to the whole of the Municipal area is a disappointing document. The Revenue and General Purposes Committee of the Corporation, which considered this report, has definitely decided to recommend to the Corporation that the Sub-Committee's melancholy conclusions be accepted. This means that the Corporation will be content for the present with introducing compulsion in B and E Wards for which a scheme costing Rs. 4,86,847 had been prepared by the Schools Committee. The Revenue and General Purposes Committee cut this modest scheme down by nearly a lakh and the acceptance of it will be considered by the Corporation at a special meeting to be called for the purpose. The position, at present in regard to the vital question of making rapid strides in combating illiteracy in the city of Bombay thus remains extremely unsatisfactory. Not only will there be no question of extending compulsion to A, C and D Wards until the Corporation has gained "sufficient experience" in B and E Wards, but in regard to the two latter, an attenuated scheme is yet to come into operation. We are sure the rate-payers will be inclined to be in cordial agreement with Rao Bahadur Pai's strong protest against this spirit of niggardliness on the part of the Corporation. As he rightly points out, the Corporation has gained sufficient experience already in F and G Wards and it is a short-sighted indefensible policy on the part of the Corporation to shelve a question of such urgent importance as primary education. Educational expenditure should, in fact, be the first charge on its revenues, and if it exhibits this kind of hesitation in accelerating the pace of literacy, it will only strengthen the Government of Bombay in their step-motherly attiude as regards their own contribution to the cost of providing free and compulsory primary education.

OPEN LETTER

To Mr. N. M. Joshi and other leaders of the mill-workers of Bombay, and Mr. J. B. Petit, the President, Millowners' Association, Bombay.

Gentlemen.—

I have been observing your struggle for a good many weeks past, but I cannot say that I have yet been able to spot the reason why you should be agreed on your general disagreement, just this one thing how to cause the greatest loss to Bombay and its premier industry. I wonder if you yourselves know the precise reason, save and except, mere cussedness on either side, if I may use the term: You may call this your struggle a purely domestic affair, and may wonder why such an outsider as myself should butt in. But will you allow me to tell you that no one in Bombay could be utterly unconcerned in the fortune of the first industry of the country? I, as a humble citizen and a civic representative on the chief executive body of the Corporation cannot but be most vitally concerned at (1) the serious menace to the health of the city by the enforced idleness of 150,000 workers and (2) at the indirect loss inflicted upon all those small traders like the danawalla, ghandis, and others who supply the mill-workers on credit, and whose advances must now be regarded as practically lost. Gentlemen, have you considered that with all their alleged defects, the sanitary provision in the mill premises, is far superior to what the workers have in their chawls? The workers being now out of the mills, the mere sanitation question frightens me out of my wits as a city father and secondly, have you considered, gentlemen, the loss of the small tradesmen alone at only one month's credit to each worker would agregate some 50 lacs at least. Have you, gentlemen, on either side no regard for these?

You cannot but know better than myself the real internal position of your industry. I have nothing to say about the need, wisdom and suitability at this moment of the changes sought to be introduced by the millowners. I shall likewise say nothing as to the hardships of maladjustment inevitable during a transition period, such as the one your industry is now going through on all accounts. I only want you to realise the absolute minimum of your common agreement. Everybody is agreed that the industry is in a bad way, that the foreign competition is acute as it is often unfair; and that the currency legislation of last year has made it worse. Given this, can you be agreed to demand a real effective remedy against this general depression of your industry? You know perhaps that the Government of India four years ago prevented the Government of Bombay from going on with an Industrial Arbitration and Conciliation Bill, which if it had passed into law, would have saved this City and Presidency, I venture to say, crores upon crores in the last four years alone. The Government's excuse was that they would bring out their own All-India Bill on this subject. For four years the agitation seems to have gone on, but the Government of India have as yet delivered nothing. I cannot say what are the forces behind this delay, I cannot say whether the Government of India think if industrial peace was maintained and assured in India, British competition would have no chance in the country and Indian industry grow so much as to be hopelessly inconvenient for a foreign Government to cope with it. I appeal to you, gentlemen, on either side to apply your minds seriously to this very material factor of the situation, though one not so obvious. For my part, as you know, I had addressed an open letter to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay, but he, poor fellow, I am told, has to act within the four corners of the Statute defining his powers; and that Statute does not authorise him, in the letter of the law, to call a Round Table Conference, such as had suggested, if the parties do not request him to do so. In the Indian Merchants' Chamber I had moved for the summoning of such a Conference but to no material purpose so far. Will you not now consider that the fight has gone far enough, that the loss has been great enough, that the misery is deep enough, and the danger to the City's health serious enough? Will you not now afford the authority to the one competent person, viz., the Governor of Bombay, equally and impartially interested in the welfare of both, to enable him to call a Round Table Conference? And at that Conference if you are agreed as to the ways and means of settling your internal differences, why not appeal to him and his Government to press the case of the industry as a whole for special safeguards and protection during the transition period, vis a vis the supreme Government, praying and even forcing the latter if need be to accord such a protection efficient and sufficient for the Industry in its present plight? Believe me, gentlemen, to be always yours most sincerely.

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

PLIGHT OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY

GOVERNMENT THE GUILTY PARTY

(BY VITHALDAS K. BHUTA).

One can not but deplore the present mill strike in Bombay. But we should search for the causes of the depression in the mill industry, before rushing to blame either the poor mill-workers, or the much abused agitators.

As was predicted by Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, and so recently illustrated by Mr. Jamsedji Wadia, in his interview, bristling with facts and figures the higher exchange ratio has been the cause of the depression in the mill industry, and the present mill strike. Hence, before blaming anybody for initiating or spreading the present mill strike, every reasonable man would be well advised to appraise the guilty party in this struggle, which is none else than the Government of India.

EFFECTS OF THE RATIO.

I would put the effects of the 18d ratio, in a nutshell:—

(1) The producer of wealth in India, i.e., the agricultural ryot, is deprived 12½ per cent of the value of the produce by the higher exchange ratio, not only in what he exports to foreign countries but even in what he sells at home

(2) In the foreign exports, the ryot loses Rs. 40 crores per year; while the total produce being seven to ten times the exports, the producer loses in all between 200 to 300 crores of rupees annually.

(3) It does not matter, who profits at the expense of the ryot it is clear that the ryot loses that much;—and the Government have no right to deprive him of his wealth, when they do not proportionately lighten his burdens and expenses.

(4) The capacity of the ryot is further taxed by the higher taxation, Imperial as well as Provincial, the former being Rs. 45 crores more per year, while the Provincial taxation has been 309 per cent. in our Presidency, compared to 100 per cent before the war, expenditure has been on so lavish a scale, after the war ended. Whence can you bring the buying power in the masses, once you cripple them by higher taxation and rob them of 12½ per cent of the value of their produce?

(5) Trade has been paralyzed, as it was predicted by Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas in his minute of dissent to the Currency Commission's Report. Instead of the favourable balance of trade, being Rs. 100 crores, as was formerly the case, it has come down to about Rs. 40 crores only, barely sufficient to pay the "Home" charges of the Government, and hence the necessity for wasting away India's Gold Reserves in London.

(6) The Government of India stand charged with benefiting the foreign manufacturers to the extent of 12 1/2 per cent., thus crippling our home industries like the textile and steel, in their competition with foreigners, be they European, British or Japanese. The Indian Mills were thriving, when the exchange stood at 16d.; many of the mills have suffered enormous losses, since the Government raised the exchange to 18d.

The "Times of India," in a recent article, blaming the mill workers for the strike, reviling the so-called agitators, defending the action of the mills, which introduced innovations which were supposed to be against the interests of the mass of labourers, and defending the police firing at the mob, who it is said, gave no provocation to the police, said:

"Some mills have already introduced systems aiming at greater labour efficiency, whereby the men are paid an increased rate of wages for responsibilities twice as great as those to which they have hitherto been accustomed. This has entitled no hardship on the men; it has, on the other hand, given them an opportunity of securing and

(Continued on page 8.)

Notes of the Day.

Clever Move.

The British reply to the Kellogg proposals is couched in clever language which at first sight appears to convey the impression that the Baldwin Government are genuinely anxious to accept the principle of outlawry of war. So they are—in theory. A closer examination of the reply will enable the students of British policy in regard to these questions of disarmament, security pacts and outlawry of war to discover that the reservations Britain makes in accepting in principle any of these proposals are such as to leave things practically where they are. The "colonial interests" of Britain, "the regions of the world, the welfare and integrity of which constitute a special and vital interest" for Britain's "peace and safety" loom large in the reply. Britain wishes the world "clearly to understand" that treaties outlawring war must not affect her "special" interests, for example, in Egypt, India, Mesopotamia and East Africa. Otherwise, of course, Britain is all for peace.

Stresemann Scores.

The results of the elections for the Reichstag in Germany, which have been announced so far, indicate that the previous calculations of the Socialists, and the People's Party organs were based on right data. They considered that the feeling in the country showed a distinct tendency to vote for the parties of the Left. The elections have increased the strength of the Socialists by 30, the People's Party in spite of special hostile attention on the part of the Nationalists who hate the politics of its leader, Dr. Stresemann, retains its former strength, while the Nationalists have suffered the heavy loss of forty seats. Dr. Stresemann has scored and the Briand-Stresemann understanding has now a further chance of guiding the work of reconceiling France and Germany. In a recent speech at Munich Dr. Stresemann complained that the parties of the Right had been waiting all their time in indulging only in negative criticism. The election results have proved that a very large majority of the German parliamentary voters agree with him.

Indian Director of Industries.

The Government of Bombay have at last made some amends for the shabby manner in which they dealt with the Department of Industries. After leaving the department without a Director at all for about a year since the retirement of Mr. Bharucha, they have appointed Mr. P. B. Advani as Director in response evidently to the persistent demand of the public for an Indian Director. Let us hope that this is the beginning of a thorough reorganisation of the Department on the lines suggested by the Committee appointed specially for that purpose. The first item in the reorganisation should necessarily be to restore to the Department the functions which belonged to it at first but which under a slow process of dismemberment were transferred to other Departments. It follows then as a corollary that the Department should be adequately financed. Mr. Bharucha, unlike his European predecessor, was much handicapped for want of a good staff to assist him and lack of adequate funds. As the Department is one that will in the long run more than pay its way, Government will do well to finance it liberally. The Legislative Council has already promised to vote the necessary funds so long as the Department is placed under an efficient Indian officer.

Progress of Prohibition

Mr. D. D. Gilder, the veteran temperance worker in Bombay, contributes to the current number of the "Social Service Quarterly" an illuminating article on the Bombay Excise Administration. Quoting figures for the consumption of liquor and intoxicating drugs for the last seven or eight years he points out the progress the Presidency has made towards prohibition. He shows that the consumption of both country and foreign liquor has gone down by 50 per cent. during the last seven years. What is equally gratifying is that the consumption of opium and cocaine too has gone down by about 45 per cent., thus belying the affected fears of liquor interests that a sharp and rapid decline in liquor consumption must necessarily lead to an increased consumption of drugs. As regards Government's fears that rapid prohibition will lead to illicit distillation, Mr. Gilder rightly observes that such illicit production is largely the result of Government's half-hearted methods of detecting the production and of the unnatural craving for liquor which Government themselves have created by their excise policy during the last so many years. If prohibition is steadily and earnestly enforced, the craving is bound to diminish in time and with it the illicit distillation. The people, too, will voluntarily co-operate with Government in putting down illicit production and smuggling.

VIOLATING CANONS OF PUBLIC CONDUCT.

TATA-HARTSHORNE CONTROVERSY.

JAMSHEDPUR LABOUR ASSOCIATION TO REFUTE ALLEGATIONS.

SIR P. SETHNA'S STRONG INDICTMENT.

JAMSHEDPUR, May 21.

Reports of the Tata Hartshorn controversy have penetrated Jamshedpur and form the subject matter of animated discussions in the City both amongst strikers and non-strikers. It is admitted both by strikers and non-strikers that whatever the grievances of the workers against the Tatas, compared with the average Indian and European employer, the Tatas have a very commendable record. To this the Labour Association of Jamshedpur of which Mr. Andrews is the leader is in a best position to testify. In fact, both Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Andrews have borne public testimony to what the Tatas have done for their employees. There is considerable resentment at the national slight cast on Indian employers as a whole, and the Tatas in particular. The Jamshedpur workers include in their ranks a large number of men who have worked at one time or other in jute mills in Calcutta which are under European management and the feeling is that if Tatas are to be condemned as worst employers, no strong language can describe the human conditions of living of the workers in the jute mills on for the matter of it, the workers in the State railways. It is regarded as a living wage in the State owned railway workshops at Lilloah if a worker earns Rs. 14 after one month's full working. Such low wage is not to be met across in the Jamshedpur works.

In this connection, both the management and the Labour Association are likely to take steps to bring out the true facts of conditions of workers as offering the best reputation of Rt. Hon. Vernon Hartshorn's libels.

OFFICIAL CONSPIRACY.

In view of testimonies to the benevolence of the Tata as employers from official and British sources, the question is being asked: Who can be Mr. Hartshorn's informant. Mr. Hartshorn, it has to be remembered, never visited any of the Tata works whether at Jamshedpur or else where. Wherefrom could Mr. Hartshorn have got his fact? Can it be that Mr. Hartshorn has derived his facts from any secret memoranda supplied the Commission, in which, according to reliable reports, it is pointed out that Indian legislatures, Indian capital, India education, in fact, in every walk of life Indian has been tried and found wanting. It was the Political Correspondent of the Indian Daily Mail who made these disclosures and asserted that the officials were busy completing the work that Miss Mayo had left half done. Public mind is much agitated over the whole affair.—Free Press.

VIOLATING CANONS OF PUBLIC CONDUCT

BOMBAY, May 21.

Indian Commercial Opinion in Bombay is of the one mind in regard to the Tata Hartshorn controversy. The Bombay Mill-Owners' Association and the Indian Merchants' Chamber are taking the lead in organising protests and representations to the proper quarters on the question. The Committee of the Bombay Millowners met this afternoon under the presidency of the acting Chairman, Mr. H. H. Sawyer, and Europeans and Indians alike were of the view that Mr. Hartshorn had violated all canons of public condut and that effective representations should be made to the authorities. It is not unlikely that in case the Rt. Hon'ble Vernon Hartshorn is not removed from the Commission even some of the Associations which have refrained from boycott of the Commission on the principle that business must not be mixed up with larger issues of policy would declare for the boycott of the Commission. —Free Press.

LORD BIRKENHEAD'S "UNBIASSED MEMBERS."

HON. SIR P. SETHNA ON HARTSHORNE EPISODE.

BOMBAY, May 21.

The Hon. Sir Phiroze Sethna has issued the following statement on the Hartshorne episode.

One of the strongest reasons advanced by the Premier., Lord Birkenhead and others in defence of the composition of the Statutory Commission was that it consisted exclusively of Britishers whose minds were absolutely unbiassed and unprejudiced and therefore best fitted to do justice to the cause of Indians. This argument was challenged by Indian opinion at that very time and I for one, quoted the instance of Lord Burnham who till then was so intimately connected with the 'Daily Telegraph', a paper which slanged India and Indians in season and out of season and pointed out how it was hopeless to expect Lord Burnham to bring an unbiassed mind to bear on the task awaiting the Commission. I also said that this remark would apply in a larger or a smaller degree to other members of the Commission as well. We have to-day direct evidence of Mr. Hartshorne another member of the Commission betraying a distinct prejudice against the Indian employers as a whole and the Tatas in particular.

Mr. Hartshorne has certainly put his foot into it when he calls Messrs. Tata Sons and Co., the worst firm of employers in the world, whereas it is a matter of common knowledge to the Government and to business circles both here and in England, that there is not one other firm throughout the length and breadth of this vast country that has done so much for the welfare of its labour as Messrs. Tata Sons and Co. Mr. Hartshorne may defend himself by saying that his utterance was due to electioneering exegencies. Be that as it may, it proves beyond doubt that he is biassed and therefore disqualified, by the very test proposed by the Premier and Lord Birkenhead, to sit on the Commission. Here is an excellent test of the bonafides of the utterances of the British Statesmen. Having been promised on the Commission unbiassed members, India waits to see if the Cabinet will prove true to its own words and appoint some one else in Mr. Hartshorne's place. If they do not do so, even that section of the Indian public which is inclined to co-operate with the Commission must of necessity lose confidence in its personnel.

ACCIDENT IN GERMAN CHEMICAL FACTORY

BARRELS OF POISON GAS BURST.

LARGE NUMBER OF PEOPLE AFFECTED.

LONDON, May 21.

Hamburg.—Hitherto three deaths have occurred and thirtytwo persons have been removed to hospital as a result of the bursting of a number of barrels of phosgene gas used in wartime as poisongas which were stored in a chemical factory near the harbour apparently owing to the warm weather. Wind blew the gas in the direction of Wilhelmsburg where a number of people have been affected. The firebrigades are trying to fight the gas with water while gasmasks and ammonia are being despatched from Berlin. All the residents in the danger zone have been removed from there. The Reichswehr troops assisted in the removal.—Reuter.

MATHER MINE DISASTER.

36 MUTILATED BODIES RECOVERED

LONDON, May 21.

Brownsville, Pennsylvania.—Hitherto thirtysix bodies, mostly terribly mutilated, have been recovered from the Mather mine disaster. Hope of rescuing others has almost been given up.—Reuter.

SHARP EARTHQUAKE SHOCK NEAR TOKIO.

LONDON, May 21.

Tokio.—There was a sharp earthquake shock at 1-30 morning near Tokio, which was followed by smaller shocks during the next three or four hours. Many persons, terrified ran out from their houses in night attire. There has been no serious damage and no casualties.—Reuter.

THE DERBY FAVOURITE.

LATEST BETTING FIGURES.

LONDON, May 21.

The following is the latest betting on Derby:—

11 to 4 against Fairway (offered) and 3 to 1 taken.

5 to 1 Flamingo (offered) and 11 to 2 taken.

11 to 1 Sunny Trace (taken and offered).

11 to 1 Ranjit Singh (offered).

100 to 8 Royal Ministrel (taken and offered).

20 to 1 Camelford (offered) 25 to 1 taken.

20 to 1 O'Curry (offered).

33 to 1 Black Watch (offered) and 40 to 1 taken.

33 to 1 Buland (offered).—Reuter's Special.

MATCH FACTORY BURNT DOWN.

SERIOUS FIRE IN BELLARY.

MADRAS, May 21.

A message from Bellary says that a factory belonging to the Bombay Company at Bellary was the scene of a serious fire on Saturday night resulting in loss estimated at Rs. 420,000. Fire engines of the M. & S. M. Railway and the Bellary Press helped to save the situation. It is understood that the loss is fully covered by insurance.—A.P.

Deaths of Sir Philip Percival Hutchins and Sir George Frampton are announced. —Reuter's Special.

ELECTIONS TO REICHSTAG

IMPROVEMENT IN POSITION OF SOCIALISTS

FALL IN NATIONALIST SEATS

BERLIN, May 21, (3 a.m.).

The results of the elections of the Reichstag from throughout Germany bear out anticipations of the swing towards the Left. The general tendency is towards improvement in the position of the Socialists at the expense of the Nationalists. Following seats have hitherto been obtained by the Leftists comprising Social Democrats, 70; Communists, 23; Democrats, 12. The Centre party has obtained twenty seats and Rightists comprising the following parties have obtained the following seats: Nationalists 27, Fascists 6, German Peoples' Party 23, Bavarian Peoples' Party 2, Economic Party 9, other parties 6. The unofficial forecast gives the following distribution of parties in new Reichstag compared with the respective strength of parties in the old Reichstag:

	New.	Old.
Social Democrats	160	131
Communists	58	45
Democrats	25	32
Centre	69	69
Nationalists	70	111
Fascists	16	14
German Peoples' Party	54	51
Bavarian Peoples' Party	19	19
Communists	58	45

The Democrats and the Economic Party are outside Government coalition. Contrary to expectation the Fascists have made headway.—Reuter.

COMPOSITION OF NEW REICHSTAG.

DR. STRESEMANN'S CHANCES.

LONDON, May 21.

Berlin.—Apart from the results from few smaller districts which will not materially change, the final outcome, the results of elections to Reichstag are now complete. The New Reighstag is likely to be composed as follows: 150 Socialists, 72 German Nationalist Party, 60 Centre Party, 52 German Peoples' Party, 51 Communists, 25 Democrats, 16 Bavarian Peoples' Party, 23 Economic Party, and 13 Fascists.

Socialists and Communists have gained nineteen and six seats respectively and the Economic Party 6, while the German National Party has lost 39, Centre party 9 and Democrats 7. Out of 31 million voters over 9 million voted Socialist and 3,080,000 Communist.

DR. STRESEMANN'S CHANCES.

Dr. Stresemann has not been able to obtain sufficient Peoples' Party votes in Upper Bavaria but as the Party's votes in Upper Bavaria will be combined with those of lower Bavaria there is still a prospect that he may be elected from Bavaria. His candidature is anyway safe as the Foreign Minister stands at the head of the so-called 'Reich's Liste to which surplus votes from various electoral districts will be assigned.—Reuter.

DR. STRESEMANN RE-ELECTED.

LONDON, May 21.

Berlin.—The amended figures show that Dr. Stresemann's party, the General Peoples Party, have only 44 seats in the Reichstag, compared with 51 in the previous Reichstag. Dr. Stresemann has been re-elected through the Reichs Liste. It is most likely that the Government coalition will consist of Socialists, the Centre Party, the German Peoples Party and the Democrats.—Reuter.

Bardoli v. Britain

Bardoli Winning Still
Ten Goals to Nil
Though Britain is not
playing the Game.

C. R.

RELIEF TO STRIKERS.

CORPORATION TALKS OUT RESOLUTION.

"CONTRACTS BROKEN BY OWNERS THEMSELVES."

STRIKE COMMITTEE'S REPLY.

What was trumpeted to be a very serious business of the Corporation was ultimately reduced to a huge farce when at a special meeting held on Monday afternoon, the Corporation turned down a resolution recommending relief to the mill-workers in Bombay. There were three amendments to the proposition and there was no end to vehement speeches. While the debate was in progress considerable heat was generated and for a time feelings ran high. To a disinterested onlooker the debate might have given an impression that the speakers were in dead earnest about their business No less than a dozen speakers indulged in high-class orations which for the most part consisted in invectives against one another. The debate had a dramatir end in so far all the amendments along with the original proposition were turned down by an overwhelming majority. Tangible result was a big "zero."

In pursuance of the requisition made by Dr. Choksey and sixteen other Corporators a special meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Monday afternoon to consider a resolution in connection with the mill strike in the city. Besides the resolution of the requisitionists, there were a few amendments and brisk canvassing was going on among the Corporators in support of various propositions on the same subject. A few labour leaders were watching the proceedings from a distance.

DR. CHOKSEY'S MOTION.

Dr. J. N. Choksey, the first signatory to the requisition, moved the following resolution:—

We the undersigned members of the Corporation request you to call a Special Meeting of the Corporation to consider the following proposition:—

"That a Deputation of the Corporation (to be named at the meeting) do wait upon His Excellency the Governor and lay before him the gravity of the situation of the mill-strike and the anxiety of the Corporation for the disastrous consequences to the City if the strike continues longer.

"2. That the Deputation be requested to place before His Excellency the following resolutions:—

1. That Government should provide relief and open relief works for the strikers.
2. That Government should arrange for repatriation of the strikers free over the G.I.P. Railway and at nominal fares over other routes.
3. That neither Military nor Police aid be given to the Mill Agents in their efforts to break the strike.
4. That all liquor shops be closed in the mill areas pending the settlement of the strike.
5. That Government should appoint a Conciliation Board at the earliest possible opportunity."

Speaking on his resolution, Dr. Choksey emphasized the gravity and seriousness of the situation and asked the Corporation to move in the matter immediately. It was a pity, he continued, that the Corporation had no authority to intervene into the dispute. He wished it had that authority. It was, in his opinion, undesirable that Government should interzene into City's affair. Coming to the merits of the case, the speaker went on to say that the Joint Strike Committee which was controlling the strike had shown its readiness to negotiate with the mill agents but the saddest feature of the whole affair was that the mill agents had kept up an attitude of obstinacy and had given cold shoulder to the Committee. So far as Bombay was concerned the speaker had no hesitation in saying that Indian capitalists had no policy, much less any tact. Dr. Choksey asserted that 90 per cent of the mill-owners of Bombay were totally unfit to do their job. (Laughter). The speaker had a solution of the problem and that was the nationalisation of the industry. Continuing, Dr. Choksey protested against the use of the police and military in breaking the strike. He warned Government against taking sides with either party and especially with Capitalists. The deputation in his resolution, he said, should consist of the signatories to the requisition.

CONCILIATION BOARD.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas moved the following amendment to the proposition:—

"That in view of the gravity of the situation arising out of the Mill strike and the possibility of the City being involved in disastrous consequences thereby, the Corporation are of opinion that the time has now come for Government to appoint a Conciliation Board to bring about a satisfactory settlement of the strike, and that pending the settlement of the strike (1) the Police and the Military, if any, in the Mill area be directed to confine themselves strictly to the task of maintaining law and order and preventing a breach of the peace and that (2) liquor shops be closed in the Mill area."

Mr. Kanji explained at the outset in what particulars his amendment differed from the proposition. Besides the workers and the owners, he began, there was a third party interested in the strike and that was the public at large. While considering the proposition before them, Corporators ought not to forget that they were representatives of that third party, namely the public. It was no business of the Corporation to side with this party or that. Their duty was to look at that question as the custodians of public interests. It could besides, be easily seen that the Corporation was directly affected by the strike. Continuing, he advised the Corporation to send his resolution to the Government for immediate action. He was sure that the Government would forthwith appoint the Conciliation Board he was asking in the resolution and he also presumed that such a Board if it was appointed would be acceptable to both the parties to the dispute.

Mr. Mantri seconded the amendment.

Mr. S. K. Barodawala opposed both the proposition and the amendment. He made a few sarcastic comments on Dr. Choksey's demand that strikers should be given certain facilities. As a matter of fact he (speaker) could not understand why the Corporation should be made a cat's-paw in these industrial disputes. It pained him to say but he had to say it that some of his colleagues in the Corporation were very fond of playing to the gallery. (Laughter). Certainly, the supporters of the proposition stood a sure chance of being vociferously cheered at Nagu Sayaji's Wadi. (Loud laughter). He knew it very well that owners were doing their utmost to meet the strikers.

MILL-OWNERS NOT INNOCENT.

Mr. Hirji Behedin observed that these strikes in India were an imitation of West and a bad imitation too. It was, indeed, a great pity, the speaker remarked, that the socalled labour leaders in Bombay had not at all studied the labour question. In his opinion, the opening of relief works would not tend to induce workers to take advantage of them. He could not, he added, make secret of the fact that mill-agents also were not as innocent in the matter as they affected to be.

Mr. Jagajivan Ujamsey also opposed both the proposition and the amendment. He could not understand, he went on to say, how the Corporation could ask Government to give relief to workers since they had themselves refused to give it. The strike was not a general strike, he added, as it was sought to be made out by interested people. Why should their sympathise be exclusively directed towards workers? Why should they not sympathise with merchants and capitalists whose lot was, in no wise, more enviable than that of workers.

POINT OF ORDER

Dr. Choksey raised a point that the speaker was speaking beside the subject and hence he was not in order.

The President humorously remarked that the speaker was only following the example of Dr. Choksey. (Continued laughter).

Mr. Mohanlal Desai frankly admitted that the strike was ill-advised. It was uneconomic ofr workers even if it ended in their favour. The immediate effect of the strike was as they had seen it that the strikers had to starve from day to day. The remedy suggested by Dr. Choksey was, in his opinion, worse than the disease. He appealed to the House to turn down both the proposition and the amendment.

Mr. B. T. Desai struck at the very root of the question. This was a struggle, he began, of Capital vs. Labour. His candid opinion was that Labour had to solve its own problem, regardless of any outside help.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee was quite out-spoken in his remarks. Dr. Choksey had told them, he proceeded, that salvation of industry lay in its nationalisation. What would really be the fate of that nationalisation when they where governed by an alien Government? Instead of nationalisation of industries he would ask both the parties to the dispte to rationalise their positions. He had a practical suggestion to make in that matter. He requested the President of the Corporation to convene a round-table conference to

(Continued on next page).

FATHER OF INDIAN ARMY

COL. JOHN BONHAM DEAD

LONDON, May 20.

The deaths have occurred of Col. John Bonham, "father" of the Indian Army, whose book on Oudh in 1857 was recently published and Rev. E. N. Hodges, ex-Bishop of Travancore and Cochin.—Reuter's Special.

MINOR CLASHES

I PERSON STABBED TO DEATH

LONDON, May 20.

Berlin.—It is estimated that 85 per cent of the electorate voted in the election. Most of the results will be known late in the night, but a clear review of the situation is impossible till to-morrow. President Hindenburg and members of the Cabinet, except Dr. Stresemann voted early. Rain damped enthusiasm. There were only minor clashes. Over 100 arrests have been made, but few are detained. One person was stabbed to death in Saxony.—Reuter.

ANOTHER M: L. C. RESIGNS

MR. AMIN'S PROTEST

BOMBAY, May 21.

Mr. Haribhai Amin has resigned his membership of the Bombay Legislative Council in protest against the Government's attitude towards the Bardoli Satyagraha campaign, being the ninth member of the Council to do so.—A. P.

OVER 100 MARWARIS ARRESTED

SENSATION IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, May 21.

Hundred and sixteen Marwaris, including a number of the wealthiest members of the community were arrested this afternoon, on the premises of the Bengal Jute Merchants and Brokers Association after a raid by the police which lasted nearly four hours. It is understood that the arrests have been made on a charge of wagering on jute. The police seized numerous books and other documents. The arrested persons were subsequently released on bail.—A. P.

MISSTATEMENT OF "TIMES OF INDIA"

BARDOLI STRUGGLE--PURELY ECONOMIC

(From Our Special Representative).

BARDOLI, May 19.

The Bori Bunder organ of the bureaucracy again came out on Saturday morning with a leading article full of mis-statements and half-truths, as it not unusual wth that journal, regarding the huge mass movement going on at Bardoli. The paper has tried to lend support to the disgusting letter of Mr. Smart, the Commissioner of the Northern Division to a correspondent and to reiterate the insulting insinuations contained therein.

The journal begins with a query as to what is the real meaning of the recent happenings in Bardoli. Well, it might straight way be told that the people of Bardoli mean what they say. They have decided to fight to the finish, to either get their claim for an independent committee of inquiry into the justness of the revised assessment in the Taluka or to sacrifice their all in the struggle. Let the "Times" of India" understand that this struggle at Bardoli is not, and it never was meant to be, a threat to Government.

The "Times" has thought fit to go into the history of the great awakening that came in Bardoli in 1921. It is, undoubtedly, the most glorious history any people can claim to have in this country. Bardoli was then prepared to be the first at the altar of Sacrifice for the freedom of the country, and it is prepared even to-day to sacrifice its all to establish the principle in the country that Government cannot arbitrarily increase taxation on the suffering humanity without any inquiry worth the name.

A CASE OF BAD MEMORY.

It is a very sorry spectacle to find that the "Times", in its zeal to defame the enthusiastic band of wrrkers and volunteers who are now in the services of the people of Bardoli, revives old memories rakes up the past and paints the recent history with untrue statements. The Kaira Satyagraha which the "Times" describes as a "dismal failure" was nothing but a popular success and the leader writer of the "Times" might refer to records of 1918-19 to his own advantage. He might also go through the Borsad Satyagraha Campaign so ably and successfully conducted by the present leader of Bardoli, and he would do well to read the reports of the signal services rendered by the leader of "imported agitators" during the recent floods in Gujarat together with the last Budget speech of the Hon. Sir C. V. Mehta. The renowned leader of Bardoli and his workers who are now engaged in the Satyagraha movement are those very gentlemen who worked day and night at the cost of their health during the floods. It is amazing to find that the "Times" could forget this recent history so soon, and could misquote the Kaira Satyagraha of ten years ago.

MISLEADING THE CREDULOUS.

The readers of this journal need hardly Patel who have been unreasonably attacked in the columns of the "Times," are competent enough to vindicate their attitude; but it passes one's imagination to believe that in spite of Mahatmaji's assurance in the last issue of "Young India" that the struggle of Bardoli was not a no-tax campaign started for achieving any political ends but that it was for the redress of the genuine grievance of the people of a whole taluka, the "Times"' can try to lead its credulous readers to believe that the present struggle is "an exploitation of a local grievance as an experiment to prove a political theory." It need hardly be reiterated that the point at issue at Bardoli is economical and not political.

SALE OF CONFISCATED LANDS.

The readers of this jjournal need hardly be assured that the figures quoted by the "Times" regarding the sale of confiscated lands and the payment of the assessment are highy exaggerated. The fact is that upto Saturday evening only Rs. 56,000 out of the total revenue of over Rs. 6,00,000 were pai while only 800 acres,—and not 4,000 acres as the "Times" puts it—have been sold. Out of the Rs. 56,000 paid, up till now, Rs. 26,000 were paid before the no-tax campaign was started, while Rs. 12,000 being the revenue of the Inami land was paid up at the instance of the leaders. Out of the remaining Rs. 18,000, about half the amount is no doubt paid up either voluntarily or under coercion by weak agriculturists, while the rest is the amount recovered by sales of live-stock, wine, etc., by the special Japti officials. This will show that since the inauguration of the no-tax campaign, not more then 70th part or 1-1/2 per cent. of the revenue has been willingly paid up to this time.

As regards the sale of confiscated land, the "Times" need not be told by us that the purchasers are none else than the satellites of the Government. They are those who depend upon the "Sarkar Mabap" for their livelihood of estate or title. It is evident that such people do not buy the land because it is very fertile or because it yields good crop, but they do so because they have got to do so. And let the innocent leader writer of the Bori Bunder Broadsheet know it once and for all that the people who have determined their course of action will not budge an inch from it even if Government get persons to buy up the whole of the Taluka at some fancy rate.

DR. ANSARI IN BARDOLI

(From a Correspondent.)

SURAT, May 21.

Dr. Ansari, with Maulana Shaukat Ali, Messrs. Manilal Kothari and Jairamdas, arrived here this morning from Bombay. Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai with Messrs. Kanaiyalal Desai and others, were present to receive at the station platform. Mr. Nariman will arrive here from Navsari.

A public meeting will be held at the Ducca Ovara in the evening where they will address. a

RELIEF TO STRIKERS.

(Continued from previous page.)

which the representatives of labour and capital should be invited.

Mr. B. T. Desai (Interrupting):—Under what section?

Mr. Tairsee: Under section of good will.

Continuing, the speaker observed that as a Mayor of the City, it was the duty of the President to do his best to bring about settlement of the dispute by calling a round-table conference.

ANOTHER AMENDMENT.

Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe moved a second amendment to the proposition. His amendment while doing away the deputation in the proposition requested the Government to give effect to the things speciqed in the proposition.

Mr. H. M. Chawna, in a vehement speech, gave a bit of his mind to the Corporation. The speaker requested the Commissioner to prohibit picketing as a first step towards the solution of the problem. (Laughter). The second step would be to hold meetings in different centres of the City and educate public opinion against the strike. (Louder laugher).

CORPORATION TO ARBITRATE.

Mr. Boman-Behram opined that the Corporation should not ask Government to take sides. The Government, he argued, had to be neutral in industrial disputes. His belief was that perhaps the Corporation would succeed where Government had failed. He moved yet another amendment recommending the reference of the matter to a Committee of the Corporation. This Committee had to suggest ways and means of ending the present deplorable strike.

At this stage of the discussion, the closure was applied for and carried.

Replying to the debate, Dr. Choksey observed, that reference to a Committee meant shelving the question. Slowly warming to his task, he grew eloquent on the glories of socialism. The salvation of this country and the world, he said, was in socialism. It was his belief in socialistic principles, he added, that had made him side with workers. (Hear, hear).

Then began the voting. All the amendments were put to vote one after the other and declared lost. The greatest fun was that even the original proposition was turned down by an overwhelming majority. What was considered to be a most serious business of the Corporation was ultimately reduced to a huge farce. The question was talked and talked only to be thrown overboard.

The Corporation stands adjourned till 14th of June.

BOMBAY STRIKE SITUATION

EMINENT LEADERS CRITICISED FOR "APATHY"

Meetings at Nagu Sayaji's Wadi, Parel, have nowadays attained considerable notoriety for running down leaders, no matter what political eminence they enjoy for alleged apathy towards the strike. Messrs. Dange and Bradley excelled in this business on Monday when they attacked Mahatma Gandhi, Pundit Motilal Nehru, Mr. N. C. Kelkar and others—all respected leaders of the country—for showing no sympathy towards the strikers. At considerable expense all these politicians had come down to Bombay to attend the All-Parties' Conference and were talking of Swaraj and the future constitution of India. The millowners had taken an obstinate attitude and workers were on the verge of starvation but what had these "politicians" done to relieve their miseries? The speakers said it was no use talking of Swaraj when millions of workers were facing starvation and death. They also indulged in invectives against the leaders of which the less said the better. One wonders whether Messrs. Dange and Bradley ever remembered or took care to consult these politicians when they declared the strike!

The situation has remained unchanged. The strike Committee have issued a statement to the Press in reply to the millowners:

SHOLAPUR STRIKE

MEN TO RESUME WORK ON WEDNESDAY

SHOLAPUR, May 21.

As a result of a meeting between 20 representatives of the local Labour Union and the Management, the Union has advised the strikers to resume work from the 23rd, the differences having been amicably settled. The mills will be reopened from the 23rd.—A. P.

SITUATION AT JAMSHEDPUR

ONE OF THE OLD BAR MILLS RESTARTED

The Tata Iron and Steel Company announce that one of the Old Bar Mills was re-started on Monday morning.

LOSSES DUE TO SPECULATION

STRIKE COMMITTEE'S DETAILED REPORT.

The Join t Mill Strike Committee, in their Bulletin No. 12, dated Maay 18th, say:—

The Millowners have chosen, not to talk to the Joint Strike Committee and have called names, and questioned its knowledge to speak on behalf of the men. In our last communique of date 11-5-1928, we have shown by giving extracts from the Tariff Board's Report, the alleged soundness of knowledge of those who claim to own the industry and speak on the behalf. The Joint Strike Commitee represents every shade of thought amongst the workers, has representatives of all the Unions of the workers and is the only representative and competent body. Our Joint Committee feels it is competent enough to get its decisions approved by the workers. But, it is the Owners' body, which is not able to preserve discipline in its own ranks. In reply to inconvenient questions, they have been shelving matters and whereever, the members of the Owners' body, hang its decisions by the nail or throw its decisions into the baskets, the Association conveniently makes that decision a matter of 'Internal administration', not to be interfered with by the Association as a whole. And on the top of all this, comes the fact that the Association does not represent 'all" the mills.

ADVOCACY OF DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY DENIED.

One of the reasons, why the Owners would not speak to our Committee is said to be that some members of our Committee are said to have advocated destruction of property'. In the first place our Committee challenges the correctness of a great many of the reports that are sent on to the owners or to the Government by their Agents. In the second place, our Committee cannot individual members may make. The ofbe held liable for all the speeches that fensiveness which characterises the speeches of some of the owners and the threats of the 'day of reckoning' are well-known to the public, but that has not prevented us from talking to the Owners' Body. In the third place, our members, severally, deny that they ever advocated or will advocate destruction of property. All that has been said which has been objected to amounts only to this, that an industry, which can not give even the minimum necessities of life to its workers, does not deserve to live, is to be at the cost of hundreds of starved workers. The Owners have practically no grounds whatever, for refusing to negotiat ewith our Committee.

WORKERS ARE NOT SLAVES.

The Owners have volunteered an advice to the leaders of the men that "in the interests of discipline and for the good of the industry" the men should not adopt the methods of going on strike first and then formulating grievances. It must be remembered by those, who frame these drafts for the Owners that the workers are a free contracting party on equal status with the Owners. Of late the Owners have been doing away with meal-time, of enforcing the moral culture of 'no smoke, nobath no-talk,' while within four walls of the mills. Their tone and spirit show that they have forgotten that the workers are no prisoners or slaves but free contracting parties, on whom, nothing can be enforced except with their consent. So when it comes to advising, the workers also will advise the Owners on the method they follow of reducing wages and enforcing all sorts of hardships on the workers without giving notice or of making rules which cannot be justified on moral or legal grounds. The Owners indulge a legal quibble and accuse the workers of breaking the contract of service and thus to dismissing themselves.

WHO BREAKS CONTRACTS.

But, it is not the workers who broke the contract. At least twenty-five millowners reduced wages wihout due notice. Many of them introduced new conditions of service. Their methods of observing contract with the workers are to tell them that they must do what the owners say or quit at once to reduce wages by merely informing the clerks who circulate the wages and quietly give into the hands of the workers the reduced wages when they come for pay. When the workers object, they are told that they would get that much and nothing more. What reply can workers give to such a method on the part of the Owners? There can be no such thing as a contract when the Owners discharge them or reduce wages or alter conditions without notice and need not provide work to workmen, even when they are present. If they chose to call this contract, it is one-sided and immoral. The Owners hear grievances only when the workers go on strike. So instead of advising the workers to revise their method, the Owners should revise their own methods of breaking contracts and treating the workers as mere slaves.

In this connection, we have already given a challenge to the Owners to prove that they have not broken contract with the workers, that they have not reduced wage by direct or indirect methods without notice. The Owners first denied and afterwards (on 28th April) promised to call for information from their members. It is yet coming! And in the meantime, in reply to our demand that the reduced wages be restored, they say that definite information is not before them, as if the strike Committee is in possession of the owners' Muster-rolls to show them how they have reduced wages. Yet even without that we have already shown a number of instances of reductions. But, when once a responsible body like Owners' Association has denied a thing, it cannot be 'forced' in the interests of social and moral discipline to admit that it was wrong.

We still say that the owners reduced wages and altered conditions without even a word to the workers about their intention to do so, when the workers went on strike and then began to put up notices in some places to palacate them or the public. The Owners deny this. Let the Government force the owners to open their books and our Committee is quite prepared to show that they have done it.

ABOUT LOSSES.

While giving an ultimatum to the workers that they should have no hope of being taken back on old conditions, the owners as usual have worked up figures to astound the public with their losses. This method of propaganda is futile so far as the settlement of the dispute goes. But we have no objection to meet the owners on this gound also. In order to show the precarious condition of the industry, the owners have quoted again the Tariff Board, whose certificates regarding the owners their directors and their knowledge and methods, we have already given in our communique of 11-5-28. But that does not seem to have satisfied them. Let the public read now some more.

The owners quote losses in 1923, 24, 25 and 26. The losses for the four years are said to be 8½ crores, a frightful figure. But we have a right to go a bit back. A famous Mill-owner whose interview the papers recently published has complied the profits of the industry since 1915 to 1920 and they come to Rs. 46.28 crores. According to the Tariff Board, the profits in 1921 and 1922 were 12.34 crores. But it took three general strikes to get a small amount of increase from the owners as a high price allowance. If the owners show the public 8½ crores of losses, we show the heap of 58 crores of accumulated profits! So let us not speak of losses until we have that much balance.

LOSSES DUE TO COTTON SPECULATION.

We have previously shown that the depression is sliding down. The latest balance sheet of the working of 34 prominent mills, shows a profit of Rs. 1,17,24,000 for 1927. While in 1926 it was only 13,68,000. When a prominent owner was shown this, he explained them as "profits on cotton speculation." If it is so, then we can say that the losses also are cotton speculation transferred to the working of mills.

Here we may be permitted to quote the Tariff Board. They say, "we have carefully examined every case which has been brought to our notice of mills which have gone into liquidation, since the depression commenced. We are satisfied that no mill in India which could be regarded as run with fair efficiency and economy has upto the present been forced into liquidation. As the result of the depression none of the mills which has so far gone into liquidation had the smallest chances of surviving except in loom conditions."

(To Be Continued.)

PLIGHT OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

(Continued from page 6.)

keeping a better job than they had before. This new order of things has already been found to work satisfactorily in certain mills greater efficiency has been sought to be attained by alterations in rates; in still other cases, there have been reductions of staff. None of these things justifies a general strike."

How does the editor sitting in his easy chair, know that no hardships are entailed on the labourers? Perhaps, he knows simple arithmetic. If one millworker attends to 3 looms instead of one he used to attend to formerly—200,000 mill-workers out of 300,000 would be idle. Is unemployment and consequent starvation, no hardship?

The remedy lies in reversing the exchange ratio, to 16d. a rupee, the normal ratio for 20 years. The Black Act of Blackett—the 18d. ratio—is at the bottom of the enormous trade depression in India. Sir Basil Blackett assured us that by the 18d. ratio, the strikes would be a thing of the past. Would his successor, after having seen the troubles in India's trade and industry, as a result of the unfair exchange ratio show the necessary moral courage, by reversing the exchange ratio to 16d?

Let the Bombay millowners awake—though late. Let them fight the Government of India—which is the direct cause of their present plight—instead of sitting dumb-founded as they have done during all these three years, merely grumbling against Japan.

KAZI APPOINTED AGAINST PUBLIC OPINION.

MADRAS MUSLIMS CHALLENGE GOVT.

MADRAS, May 21.

Expressing the opinion that the Moslem Member of the Madras Government did not represent Moslem opinion, a mass meeting of Muhammadans in Madras protested against the appointment of Mr. Moulvi Fahiuddin as Kazi "in defiance of Moslem public opinion" and demanded the appointment of Moulvi Habibullah, in whom the meeting passed a vote of confidence, to that place.

GOVT. CHALLENGED.

A resolution challenging the Government to hold a referendum on the issue was also passed. Khan Bahadur Mahomed Abdul Khuddush, (President of the meeting) Mr. Yakub Hussein and Mr. Abdul Latif Farookhi addressed the meeting, asserting that the Government's function was but to register and confirm the Muslim view on the matter.—A. P.

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL AT KHAR.

EXHORTATION TO YOUTH.

Under the auspices of Khar Youth League a public reception was accorded to Pandit Jawharlal Nehru on Sunday morning at 8 a.m. in the Laxmi Society's Nagar Mandir when the hall was packed to the utmost by suburban residents.

Mr. Hiralal Desai, the president of the Khar Youth League introduced the Pandit and garlanded him.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on rising to speak received a tremendous ovation. He briefly dwelt upon the recent awakening of the youth and the part that is to played by the youth in the political emancipation of India. He wanted the youths to rebel against the present order of the Society. Every young man must be a rebel—a social rebel and a political rebel. Referring to a question put to him from the meeting that which of the two he considered more essential for the attainment of Swaraj—Khadi propaganda or Swadeshi propaganda, he strongly advocated, Khadi movement as the only solution to Swaraj. He exhorted the capitalists and the mill owners to look to every problem from the national view point and throw their lot with Indians. He wanted a better understanding among the labour and the capitalist class.

Mr. H. D. Rajah proposed a vote of thanks and the meeting terminated.

SHILOTRI BANK FAILURE ECHO

MANAGING DIRECTOR DR. PRABHAKAR ARRESTED

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST OF RS. 5,18,455

A sensational development has just occurred in connection with the Shilotri Bank Ltd. of Bombay, which had recently gone into voluntary liquidation. On Monday morning the Bombay C. I. D. arrested Dr. Prabhakar S. Shilotri, founder and managing director of the Bank, for alleged criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 5,18,455-13-11.

On May 18, Mr. Mulky Dinkerrao Babanaya a clerk in the office of Mr. N. H. Moos, the Official Liquidator of the Bank, lodged a complaint with the police that on examining the Bank books he found that the accused had from time to time drawn from the Bank without having any money to the credit of his account diverse sums aggregating to Rs. 91,455 and without any authority to do so. He further found that Government promissory notes used to be in the custody of the accused had not been properly accounted for.

Inspector Baker of the Bombay C. I. D. placed the accused before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur at the Esplanade Police Court and applied for his remand into police custody till June 4 pending further enquiries. The remand was granted.

PALITANA-JAIN DISPUTE

PLEA FOR FREEDOM OF WORSHIP.

MR. S. N. HAJIS SUGGESTIONS.

BOMBAY, May 21.

Discussing the prospects of the Conference which His Excellency the Viceroy has convened in reference to the Palitana-Jain dispute, Mr. Sarabhai N. Haji M. L. A., said in the course of a press interview: It is a matter of considerable satisfaction to those of us who have insisted upon a recognition of the rights of the Jain community that His Excellency Viceroy should have found it possible to convene an informal conference of both the parties to the issue. Important rights affecting the whole Jain community and involving broad principles of freedom of worship which are at issue call for an early settlement. These issues do not permit an easy solution through rigid adharence to technicalities. His Excellency's statesmanship in deciding to exert his good offices for a satisfactory solution of the complex issues involved calls for appreciation. His Excellency is known to be a very religious person and he cannot but have sympathy with the right of freedom of worship for the recognition of which the Jain community stand. I have naturally been giving considerable attention to the subject ever since the question came into preminence as the result of the award of the Agent to the Governor General. As is well-known, in every part of India, where Jains live, the question has become a live issue and the community has been deeply agitated over the denial of free access to the famous Shatrunjaya shrine. One of the first acts to which I applied myself on my election to the Assembly was to give notice of a resolution for the appointment of a Committee to investigate into the whole question of the grievances in connection with the pilgrimage to Palitana. The resolution, however, was not moved owing to the inelastic nature of the legislative rules. Since then continued effort have been made for securing a right solution of the problem and the Conference which His Excellency has called, following as it does immediately after the breaking down of the Conference recently held in Kathiawad at which for the first time since the differences arose the Palitana Durbar and the Jain leaders met, is a step in the right direction. I have every confidence that wisdom would prevail in Simla and substantial results would flow from the labours of the Conference which is taking place under such happy auspices.

R. A. F. FLYING BOATS.

ARRIVE AT BANKA ISLAND.

LONDON, May 21.

Batavia.—Royal Air Force flying boats which are on flight from England to Australia leaving Singapore this morning arrived at Banka Island, *enroute* to Australia.—Reuter.

Nadiad, May 19th.—Rao Sahab Dadubhai P. Desai, M. L. C., has been unanimously elected President of the Kaira District Local Board.—A. P.

Madras, May 21st. A fire has burnt down the car of a Hindu temple, in Saidapet.—A. P.

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INDIAN STATES AND THEIR FUTURE

SIR LESLIE SCOTT'S SCHEME

THREE NEW BODIES TO BE CREATED

ENLARGED POWERS FOR CHAMBER

The following is the draft outline of the scheme put forward by Sir Leslie Scott for consideration by the meeting of Phinces on April 19 last at Bombay:—

This outline is put forward for discussion, criticism, and comment, so that after the Bombay meeting, there may exist an agreed groundwork upon which future constructive proposals may be based. It will be found to explain the proposals tentatively sketched in paragraphs J. to M. of Document No. 1.

2. The Scheme has been framed with a view to satisfying the following requirements.

(a) Effectively protecting the States in the enjoyment of the rights, political and economic, to which they are really entitled; thus facilitating their efforts to develop their resources and to advance the cause of good and beneficient Government.

(b) Providing for joint consultation with British India in matters of common concern, with a view to common action, under conditions of reciprocity, with British India, in the interests of India as a whole and of the Empire.

(c) Providing for the exercise, under effective safeguards such as are specified in 5 (i) and (ii) below of certain ultimate powers of intervention in the event of gross misgovernment of flagrant injustices.

3. The Scheme contemplates the creation of three new bodies, the Viceroy in Indian States' Council, the Union Council (that is the Indian States' Council and the Governor General's Council sitting together to settle matters of common concern) and the Union Supreme Court; it also contemplates the enlargement of the powers of the present Chamber of Princes: and an improvement of the organization and the functions of the Political Department.

INDIAN STATES' COUNCIL.

4. The Indian States' Council will consist of the Viceroy as President, three representatives of the States (either Princes or Ministers): two English Members with no previous connection with India: and the Head of the Political Department. It represents a natural development of the Princes' original idea of an advisory Council.

5. The functions of the Indian States' Council are set out in sub-clauses (a) to (g) below, and the necessary safeguards, from the stand point of the States, are enmerated under the appropriate sub-clause.

(a) Safeguarding the interests of the States, and generally transacting, subject to the internal autonomy of the States, the business which arises concerning the States' side of India.

(b) Representing the States' side of India on the Union Council which will be competent to take decisions, subject to the safeguards indicated below, in matter of common concern to the States and British India.

SAFEGUARDS:—

(I) The Viceroy and each Member of the Indian States' Council should subscribe to a solemn obligation to protect the interests of the States together with the constitutional rights, powers and dignities of the Princes and Chiefs. The Viceroy may in future take a separate Oath of Office laying this duty upon him, and in the Patent of Appointment of each Member of the Indian States' Council, this obligation should find a place.

AUTHORITY OF COUNCIL.

(II) The authority of the Indian States' Council to commit the States to arrangements arrived at in the course of negotiations with the Governor-General-in-Council upon matters of common concern will not be unrestricted. The Standing Committee of the Chamber and the Indian States' Council will together work out general principles of policy which will be accepted by the Indian States' Council as a guide to the desires of the States in matters of common concern. Matters not covered by the general principles of policy so settled will require to be referred to the Chamber, whose ratification of any proposed arrangement will be necessary before the authority of the Indian States' Council on behalf of the States becomes effective. The Indian States Council and the Standing Committee should more over remain in close touch, and joint meetings might be utilised for the purpose of dealing with questions of emergency arising between the sessions of the Chamber.

(III) Each individual State should have an apportunity, where its interests are particularly affected, to urge before the Indian States' Council its desire on special grounds either.

(a) to modify in its own case a general arrangement settled in Indian States' Council or in Union Council, or

(b) to stand out of this arrangement altogether. The Indian States' Council will come to a decision upon the merits of each case.

(IV) Each individual State will have the right to obtain from the Union Supreme Court a ruling that any particular exercise of powers by the Indian States' Council by the Union Council or by any Representative of the Paramount Power, is unconstitutional and accordingly invalid.

(V) In order to provide the Indian States' Council with a moral authority corresponding to that which the Legislature may supply to the Governor-General in Council, the functions of the Chamber of Princes will be enlarged and its importance increase (see para 8 below).

(c) Advising the Viceroy as to intervention by him in the event of gross misgovernment of flagrant injustice in any State, in which case the constitutional responsibility for intervention will continue to rest upon him personally and exclusively, but subject to the condition that he shall shall first have consulted with and been advised by the Indian States' Council.

AFE GUARDS (in addition to the express condition embodied in para (c)

(i) Providing that before intervention takes place, the facts of the case, unless admitted, must be established by a process of investigation to which the Prince or the State concerned shall be a party, enjoying the normal presumption of innocence until the contrary is proved, and entitled to know and to meet all the evidence against him or it.

(ii) Providing that before tendering such advice the Indian States' Council shall afford to the Prince or State concerned an opportunity of presenting before the Indian States' Council his or its views or proposals.

(d) Directing and Controlling the Political Department, (See para 9 below).

(e) Receiving references from the Chamber of Princes (See para 8 (iii) below) or from any individual State upon matters requiring consideration or action.

(f) Referring any matters to the Chamber of Princes for consideration and advice; without limiting the above general power, a particular illustration is afforded by subjects personal to the Rulers, such as Ceremonial dignities and privileges.

(g) Referring to the Union Supreme Court such questions of fact or law or both, as any State or the Chamber of Princes may require to be so referred; or such other matters as the Indian States' Council may consider fit subjects for such reference.

THE UNION COUNCIL.

6. As above stated the Union Council will be composed of the Viceroy in India States' Council and the Governor-General-in-Council in joint session, presided over by the Viceroy. The functions of the Union Council will be the consideration of and action upon subjects of common concern both to British India and States' India which will include:

(a) The Crown's obligations in regard to Defence and Foreign affairs.

(b) The promotion of the interests of India as a whole, including necessary adjustment of interests between British India and the Indian States, where the interests of the two sides are not identical.

SAFEGUARDS.

(1) No power will be given to the Governor-General's Council to outvote the Indian States' Council.

(ii) If a proposal from British India goes beyond the mandate of the Indian States' Council (See 5 (b) (ii) above), it cannot to enforced against any State without that State's specific consent.

(iii) If a proposal discussed in the Union Council does not commend itself to the Indian States' Council, because of its anticipated consequences to the interests of the States, it will fail to receive the assent of the Union Council. Provision to meet such a case of deadlock requires careful consideration. A possible remedy might be found in giving the Viceroy powers of Certification corresponding to those which the Governor-General enjoys in British India.

(iv) See 5 (iv) above.

THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

7. The Union Supreme Court represents the logical development of the Princes' original idea of a Court of Arbitration. It will be staffed by a Chief Justice and two other Judges appointed for life on high salares; selected from the best men in Great Britain.

Its functions will consist, generally, of providing an impartial tribunal to which constitutional and other justifiable matters in dispute can be refered, subject to appeal to the Privy Council, and in particular deciding:

(a) Disputes between the Indian States' Council or a State or States on the one hand, and the Paramount Power on the other as to respective rights and obligations under Treaties, agreements, usage, sufferance or otherwise.

(b) Justiciable disputes between States.

(c) Whether any Statute of British India affecting a State or any legislative act of a State affecting British India is "ultra vires," and therefore, of no effect in regard to such State or British India, as the case may be.

(d) Issues of law or fact underlying any political dispute.

SAFEGUARD.

(ii). Where the issue before the Union Supreme Court is in the judgment of the Court a matter of constitutional right no plea of "act of State" will be admissible.

(ii). The Union Supreme Court will have no jurisdiction over the person of a Ruling Prince.

(iii). The Union Supreme Court will have no power to intervene in the judicial machinery of any State. The Union Supreme Court will not be a British Indian Court but a Court created by by the Paramount Power and the Princes jointly. It is possible that some States might like to utilise it as their own Court of Appeal conferring on it jurisdiction under rules of Court made by themselves to hear appeals from their own High Courts.

Then so sitting, it might be entitled. The Union Supreme Court sitting as Court of Appeal for the State of:—

CHAMBER OF PRINCES.

8. In order that the Chamber may not only perform all the functions originally proposed for it. but also further that it may be made an ecective machinery for safeguarding the position and rights of the Princes, its power and influence must be increased by:—

(i). Giving it control over its Standing Orders and its Agenda.

(ii). Giving it the right of raising any matter it likes, including with the consent of of the State concerned, the affairs of an individual State.

(iii) Giving it the right to refer any matter it likes to the Indian States' Council for consideration and action, and the further right to pass resolutions upon the action taken by the Indian States' Council.

(iv). Giving it its own Secretariat, with its own paid Secretary who will be responsible to the Chamber for the conduct of the Chamber's business, and who will prvide a permanent link between the Chamber and the Viceroy through the Secretary of the Indian States' Council.

(v). The Secretary of the Chamber, under the general supervision of the Chancellor and the Standing Committee, will be assisted by Special Committees of Ministers, appointed from time to time by the Standing Committee or the Chamber, either on their own initiative or on the suggestion of the Indian States, Council. These Committees will be summoned by the Secretary of the Chamber upon the direction of the Chancellor whenever necessary.

(vi). Providing in the Chamber's standing orders for Committee Procedure in the Chamber with the Chancellor in the Chair as when the House of Commons goes into Committee and the Speaker leaves the Chair.

(vii). Giving the Chamber some power of final ratification over principles or policy provisionally adopted by the Indian States' Council in matters of common concern, but not already worked out under the procedure suggested in 5 (b) (ii) above. It might also be prudent to apply some similar method of ratification, in matters affecting either the financial interests or the internal sovereignty of the States, even to actual arrangements provisionally agreed to by the Indian States Council.

(viii) Providing seats in the Chamber for Members of the Indian States' Council who will have the right to be present at sittings of the Chamber (when not in Committee) but not to vote: and imposing upon them the duty (a) when called upon by the President of addressing the Chamber upon specified subjects: and (b) of answering questions addressed to them under Procedure to be laid down in the Standing Orders, by any Member of the Chamber.

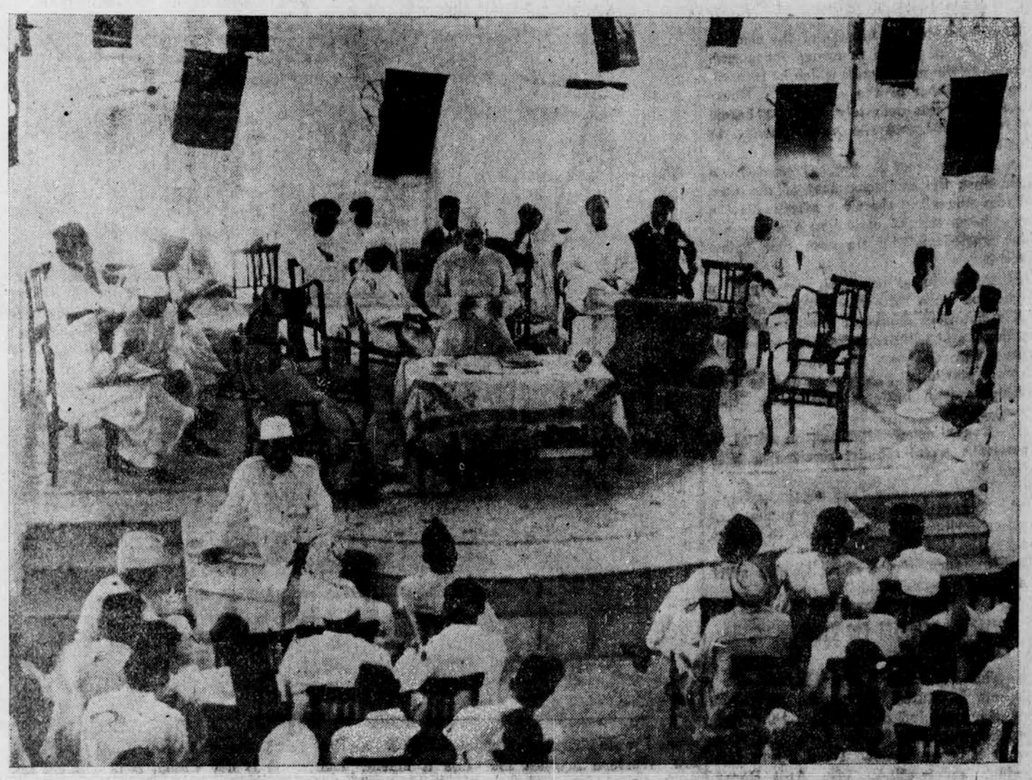
POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

9. The Political Department will be under the control and direction of the Indian States' Council. Its future activities will be some what modified by the following provisions:—

(i) A limitation will be imposed, by Royal Proclamation or other appropriate means, upon intervention in the affairs of the States (2) (c) above, and the Princes will be encouraged, as well as authorised, to bring every transgression of this limit to the notice of the Indian States' Council or the Union Supreme Court according to the nature of the case, from whom the necessary redress can be obtained.

(ii) A new Manual of Instructions to Political Officers will be framed by the Indian States' Council in consultation with the Chamber of Princes, wherein the duties of the Political Officers will be defined. This Manual will not authorise interference with the domestic concerns of the States.

(iii) The existing records of the Political Department will be transferred to the Record Office of the Indian States' Council or its Officers, and will be available to the scrutiny of the Prince or State concerned, when a question arises affecting him or it.



"Chronicle" Photo.
The All-Parties' Conference which met in Bombay on Saturday was attended by eminent Indian leaders. Dr. Ansari is seen addressing the Conference.

Lady Wilson gave a Purdah Party at Government House, Mahableshwar, on Saturday.

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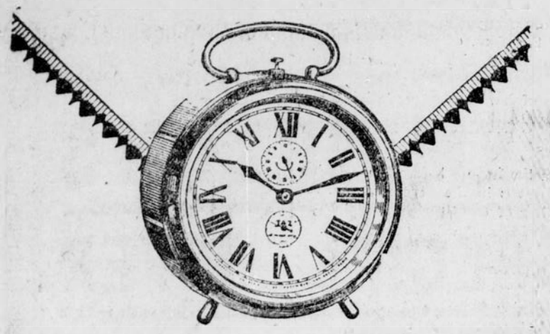

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TORY M.P.'S BAD MEMORY

HAZY ABOUT SALE OF HONOURS LETTER

A REMINDER

The recent controversy between a Tory M. Paud a Labour paper in England about the sale of honours will be read with interest in India.

Brigadier-General Sir Henry Page Croft, Tory M.P. for Bournemouth, sends us says the "Daily Herald" the following letter in reply to comments which appeared in a "Daily Herald" leading article on April 7:

"I am informed in a recent issue that you attributed a statement to myself with regard to traffic in honours, in which you mentioned a case of an applicant to Lord Knutsford, with the influence that I made this statement in connection with the Conservative Government.

"I request that you will give equal publicity to the fact that if any such letter was written it had nothing to do with the Conservative Government, and was certainly written many years ago.

"In publishing my reply, I request you will state the date of the letter or speech to which you refer."

We have pleasure in complying with Sir Henry Page Croft's request. On June 26, 1919, there appeared in the "Daily Telegraph" a letter from him under the caption "The Sale of Titles," demanding from the Government—which consisted of Liberals and Tories under the Premiership of Mr. Lloyd George—a judicial inquiry into secret funds and the sale of honours.

HIS LETTER.

As Sir Henry is a little hazy about that letter, we might remind him that he offered to give evidence before a judicial inquiry in support of these statements:

(a) A member of Parliament, elected in 1910, who within five months of the election had an offer of a title in return for a cash payment to the party funds which he refused.

(b) A member of the present House whose father was definitely offered a baronetcy for £25,000, and who is prepared to submit proofs.

(c) A member of Parliament created a paper since the commencement of the war, and who subscribed shortly afterwards a very large sum of money to a newspaper which whole-heartedly supports the Prime Minister.

(d) A provinsial politician received a knighthood since 1916 who is regarded as such a notorious character that he was not considered a fit and proper person to be elected as a Parliamentary candidate.

(e) A politician who is regarded as most unscrupulous in business received a title during the war.

(f) A gentleman frevional, involved in a nosorious social seaudal received a title during the war.

Sir Henry demanded that all party funds should be audited, and that the names of large subscribers should be open to inspection.

Is Sir Henry of the same opinion still? asks the "Daily Herald."

"RELIGION IN INDIA"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is stated that when a person keeps thinking and repeating a thing too often, he comes to believe that it is true whether it is so or not. I am led to this reflexion on reading Mr. Anil Baran Ray's article on "Religion in India" in your issue of Friday last. Mr. Ray is, evidently, one of those who have come to believe that India is really a spiritual country and Europe the home of materialism. A more fallacious belief it is impossible to conceive. Encouraged by a few mystics from the West, who for some reason or other, have praised the so-called spirituality of India, Indian writers like Mr. Ray, not only firmly believe this, but are apt to wax eloquent over this supposed superiority and generally succeed in saying a good deal of nonsense on the subject. To begin with, it would be interesting to know how Mr. Ray establishes a standard between Western materialism and India's spirituality. If by materialism or irreligion he means the abandonment by educated Europeans of the impossible and fantastic claims of the supernatural as taught by Christianity, he, as an intelligent person, ought to welcome this as a great sign of progress instead of retrogression as so many Indians seem to think. He ought to know that, morally speaking, Europe was far worse, say, three hundred years ago when a childish belief in the supernatural was universal. Europe, according to many competent judges, has gained enormously since education has gradually forced the educated to think more rationally. In proportion as the belief in the supernatural has decreased the character and manners of people have improved. This is admitted by every worker on Sociology. It would, for instance, be impossible to establish again the Inquisition in Europe or kindle a religious war. Tolerance and broad-mindedness are certainly more in evidence now than when it was dangerous for a Catholic to visit a Protestant country and vice versa. How then can one deplore that Europe is less religious than it was some centuries ago? As regards the so-called spirituality of India, or religion to use a better understood term, I would remind Mr. Ray that if a few Western mystics find this a matter for congratulation, there are hordes of thoughtful visitors who think quite the contrary. I, for one, quite agree with the latter. Mr. Aldous Huxley, for instance, a well-known writer and an accredited serious thinker, who recently visited India, thinks that religion is the curse of India. This is, no doubt, unpalatable, but it is nevertheless true. Let any unprejudiced person think seriously about the harm that religion has caused to India. Has it not enslaved the mind of the people and made them unfit for any progress in the march of civilization? Has it not weakened the very constitution of the people? These no doubt are matters of a high controversial nature and a good deal can be said on both sides. I can quite imagine that Mr. Ray will not admit this though the facts stare him in the face. The devil knows what Mr. Ray understands by spirituality or religion. It is generally difficult to understand what a cultured Hindu means by this. A well-known writer in England recently said that a Hindu is a word spinner once he is on this topic, and he generally leaves you more bewildered than you before. I would like to remind him that religion does not consist in thinking of or meditating on impossible and fantastic beings of our own creation; prostrating before and worshipping idols or abstract figures, and wasting time in senseless spiritual exercises which favour laziness both of body and mind, though the devotees, of course, firmly believe that they gain much by this. This is a matter of opinion. Anyhow, I am sure he cannot deny that this is exactly what most people do here, in India and elsewhere when they believe that they are religious and spiritually-minded and pious. How many in this country follow the excellent precepts that may be found here and there in the Gita? I mean how many have shaped the philosophy of their lives on these precepts and practise them? Possibly a few rare Sadhus or cultured philosophers do it. But these are only indivdiual achievements. It is not Creed, it is conduct and character that count. In what way can India boast of being spiritually superior to the West? Are its people more excellent, more moral and more cultured than Europeans? After all, all religions teach excellent precepts. Hinduism, in this respect, is not superior to Islamism, Bhuddhism or Christianity. Islamism and Christianity being relgions that preach exclusive salvation are necessarily more active than Hinduism, Judaism and Buddhism which are passive. It is this passiveness which passes for tolerance. To-day it is admitted that it is not the outward profession of religion which characterizes spirituality. It is really the inner feeling that works for righteousness whether you belong to a creed or not. Has Hinduism only the monopoly of this feeling? Every religion has produced good men. How is it that if Hinduism teaches tolerance the Hindus bother themselves so much about other people's diet. Why is it that because they have made the Cow a totem they would take everybody not to eat this animal? Would they be so tolerant if they had their way? People, here, talk freely of the great future of India. I think that its future will always be gloomy and unprogressive so long that superstition and mysticism are mistaken for true religion and spirituality. Does religion hamper the lives of people in the West as it does here? Is not this a misfortune?—Yours, etc.,

C. L. D.

Bombay, May 18.

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DEATH SENTENCE UPHELD

ALLAHABAD, May 19.

The High Court has upheld the death sentence passed on Kallu, who was convicted of the murder of Rai Bahadur Bahadur Singh, the Hindi leader of Pilbhit.—A. P.

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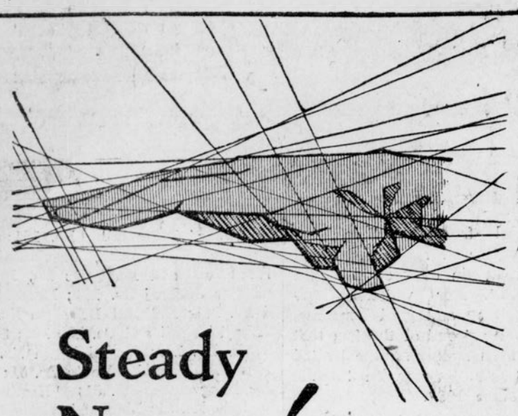

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Honorary Secretary.
No. 15, North Mada Street,
Mylapore, Madras.
15—5—1928.

ALLEGED MAL-TREATMENT OF PILGRIMS

BOMBAY BRAHMIN SABHA'S PROTEST

The following are the resolutions passed by the Managing Committee of the Brahmin Sabha of Bombay.

(1) The Managing Committee of the Brahmin Sabha, Bombay, is greatly alarmed at the news of the harsh and cruel treatment inflicted by certain Authorities in the Kolhapur State upon the Worshippers at the Holy Place of Narsoba's Wadi in the Kolhapur State and certain pilgrims from the British Territory visiting that place and fully sympathises with the said Worshippers and Pilgrims in their sufferings.

(2) The Managing Committee strongly protests against the Arbitrary and high-handed encroachment at the hands of the said Authorities upon the time honoured rights and privileges enjoyed by the said Worshippers and pilgrims.

(2) The Managing Committee earnestly requests His Excellency the Governor of Bombay to make thorough investigation into the aforesaid occurrence and to take prompt action so as to protect the life and property of the pilgrims from the British territory and avoid repetition of such sad occurrence.

(4) The Managing Committee earnestly entreats His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur to make thorough investigation into the occurrence and bring the culprits to book and to take prompt action to protect the sanctity of the Holy Place and to prevent similar sad occurrence and to create confidence in the minds of the pilgrims visiting the place regarding the safety of their life and property.

RAMKRISHNA MISSION RELIEF WORK BANKURA

From our appeal dated the 12th May, 1928, published in the daily papers, the public are aware of the relief work started by the Ramakrishna Mission in the famine-stricken area of Bankura. Our relief party has distributed 12 mds. 12 seers Rice in 13 villages from the Barjora Thana. 230 persons have been helped with rice. Our people have moved to the Gadardihi union to organise relief among the suffering people.

We have been greatly handicapped for want of requisite funds. The cry of the starving people hardly reaches the ear of the public from the far off villages. Their hardship, as we can gather from the reports of the persons on the spot, beggars all description. The scorching heat and want of rains have been accompanied by scarcity of water which has greatly aggravated the misery of the people. A generous contribution of the charitable public can alone save famine-stricken people from starvation and lingering death. This appeal in the name of suffering countrymen, we hope will not go in vain.

All contributions, either in cash or kind, should be sent to the undersigned, and they will be gratefully received and duly acknowledged:—(1) President, Ramkrishna Mission, Balur Math P. O., Howrah District; (2) Manager, Udbodhan, 1 Mukherjee Lane, Baghbazar Calcutta; (3) Manager, Advaita Ashram, 182/A, Muktaram Babu Street, Calcutta.

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DISCORD BETWEEN MUNICIPALITY AND D. L. B.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT AT BELGAUM

(From Our Correspondent).

BELGAUM, May 15.

The Open Championship Tennis Tournaments that had commenced here on the European Gymkhana courts from the 6th inst., have ended. Sardar Ghorpade from Baroda has won the 'singles' trophy after a tough fight with Mr. Shounak Desai. The 'Doubles' championship has been won by Messrs. Shounak and Doss—the two Indore players—from the hands of H. H. The Maharaja of Sawantwadi and Sardar Ghorpade—the winners of last year. Mrs. Nanji and Mr. Doss have retained their mixed Doubles championship in spite of the very determined attempt to wrest it from them by Mrs. Linsdale and Mr. S. Desai. These matches have now become annual events and are very useful in creating interest in the game of Tennis. This year '9' pairs participated in the 'Mixed Doubles', 21 in the Men Doubles and 44 persons participated in the Singles. The cups were presented to the winners this morning by H. H. The Maharani Saheba of Sawantwadi.

UNION GYMKHANA'S FINANCES.

The fourth administrative Report of the Union Gymkhana has been published on the 13th inst. The financial position of the institution has improved to a very great extent. Mr. Gajananrao Deshpande has enrolled himself as Patron of the institution by donating Rs. 1,000. Mr. Vamanrao Desai has also, by donating Rs. 500 become a patron. Dr. K. V. Sathe and Mr. V. A. Mujumdar Pleader have paid Rs. 250 each and berome life members. Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Bar-at-Law, figures with a donation of Rs. 100. On the 13th inst., 'The Lakt Kala' Dramatic company of that popular Marathi star Mr. Pendharkar gave a benefit performance in aid of this institution. The popular topical drama—'Sattenhe Gulam' was played before a crowded house under the presidentship of H. H. of Sawantwadi. The proceeds amounted to Rs. 500.

TROUBLE ABOUT D. L. B. BUILDING.

The magnificent building for accommodating the D. L. B. office will soon be completed. The chief officer of the Belgaum Municipality has now all of a sudden served the President D. L. Board with a notice under Section 123 (7) of the Municipal Act and asked him to explain why the said building has been built without previously acquiring the sanction of the Municipal authorities. Further developmentos are awaited with interest.

CLOSE OF KANARESE-MARATHI CONTROVERSY.

The 'Karnatak Vritta' the Kannada weekly of Dharwar has transferred its offices to Belgaum since the last Hindu New Year's day. The ugly controversy between Kanarese and Marathi that raged here during the last month or so was a pet child of this paper. The Hon. Mr. Belvi has exposed the harmful nature of this move of the paper, in a crushing letter written to the same—and now this 'ultra-kannadiga' has willingly closed the controversy and assumed an apologetic tone.

JODHPUR DACOIT GANGS SUPPRESSED

"PROMPTNESS OF POLICE"

JODHPUR, May 5.

Marwaries all over the country, will learn, with the great satisfaction that Kawar Ramchandar, the D. S. P. Jalore, while inquiring into highway robbery, committed some days ago, near Balana Police Station has traced not only this one but also 22 others which were committed about 10 years ago. He has received immense booty, arrested 14 notorious culprits and placed them, before His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur of Jodhpur, at Raikabag Palace on the 3rd.

A highway robbery of the mail has occurred on the Erinpura Road mail line on the 21st March, the same D. S. P., is busy in its investigation. Immediately on receipt of information, the Sub-Inspector of Police Sumerpur Mr. Bahadur Shingh, hurried to the scene and took prompt action, but the stormy weather prevented the the arrest of the robber. Mr. Shafiahmed Kazi, the Sub-Post-master did everything to help the police.

The name of Khan Bahadur M. R. Kotawala the D. I. G., Mr. Ramchander, Thakore Kan Singh, Bhagtawar Singh, inspector Mr. Baldew Rai and the Sub-Inspector Mr. Akaram Khan, will always be remembered, by the Marwar public with gratitude for the suppression of Bhur Shing Mangal Das, Mir Khan, gangs, who had made the life of every pedestrian unsafe. For their services His Highness, has graciously given them suitable rewards.

POLICE POPULARITY

Mr. Mubarak Ally Khan, the Superintendent of Jodhpur City has retired frm service and the public of Jodhpur, presented an address, to him. It shows how amicable the relations are between the public and the police. All this is due to the remarkable administration of the I. G. P. Khan Bahadur Kotawala, who deserves to to be congratulated.

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BOMBAY TUESDAY, MAY 22 1928.

CHINA AND THE POWERS

"REGIONALISM AND UNITY"

In he following article written for the "China Illustrated Review", a British writer who has had long person experience of Chinese conditions of life remarks: "It is beyond doubt that the supreme demand every where is for unity and wee betide any foreign policy that is blind to this deepening sentiment."

It was the fortune of the writer, in his trip to the South, to follow in the wake of perhaps the most spectacular demonstration of Anglo Chinese solidarity that history can record. The general impressions acquired during this brief visit will be published in the news columns But a political issue of some moment has developed out of the diplomacy of Hongkong which may well be dealt with here.

From the orgy of banquetings and endearments, both Canton and Hongkong had practically recovered The political digestion began to function in a more or less normal fashion. Chinese and Briton alike, who had witnessed this public rapprochment with the most lively and sincere approval, breathed thankfulness and a pious hope that "a new era" had dawned. Both had a rude awakening. The day before we reached Hongkong Harbour we passed the 'Mantua,' bearing General Li Chai-sum and his staff to Shanghai. It would be an exaggerated figure of speech to say thata consternation reigned in the Colony. But it had received a bad shock. Its fervent hope and prayer had been that Canton's new master would make his domain practically independent, retain all the revenues and all his forces for the reconstruction and pacification of the two provinces, and let Nanking fight its own battles. The truth seems to be that Hongkong as a whole failed to appreciate General Li's position, the moral power of the Kuomintang, the natural reluctance of a high Chinese official in his circumstances to take up the challenge when Nanking finally abandoned persuasion and issued an order, and the essential and fundamental fact that China is one and cannot be arbitrarily split up into water-tight compartments. There are only imaginary lines between the provinces. No seas or impassable mauntain barriers separate them. And Kwangtung and Kwangsi cannot have peace and security if the provinces on their borders do not likewise enjoy these blessings.

There can be little doubt that had General Li Chai-sum finally decided to defy his nominal superior and cut himself adrift from Nanking, the latter would have held Hongkong in particular and the British Authorities generally largely responsible. If conciliation must be the policy in Hongkong, it must also be the policy, say, in Shanghai. And a conciliatory policy that is not co-ordinated is in serious danger of developing into something quite different. Hongkong must look at least as far as the Yangtze, even if its own anxieties do not permit it to look to North China. Moreover, it does not necessarily follow that the maintenance of a virtually independent Government at Canon would foster the aims which Hongkong no doubt sincerely entertains. Is the memory so short that the example of Chen Chiung-ming's fate is forgotten? He, too, was called upon to participate in the original anti-North Expedition, and he refused and proclaimed Kwangtung's independence. But how long did he last? And what and where is he to-day?

NANKING GOVERNMENT A REAL POWER.

The response of Li Chai-sum was a definite test not only of his own loyalty to the so-called Nationalist Government and to national unity, but of the loyalty of Chu Pei-teh in Kiangsi, and of the other Military chiefs in Wuhan, Changsha, Anking, and elsewhere. His defiance would doubtless have tempted these leaders to a similar attitude, and Nanking would have collapsed, and left nothing but confusion worse confounded. For though Nanking may be only a facade, it does represent something better than the absolute chaos of Tuchunism. The Party would have immediately ordered, or sanctioned, the invasion of Kwangtung, and would have discovered obedience in cupidity and ambition where it could not find it in loyalty, if indeed the growing strength of Chen Ming-shu, the friend of the Generalissimo, was not already enough for a successful *coup d'etat*.

The expedient of Regionalism to which diplomacy has descended in this country has serious pitfalls for all concerned unless its strict limitations are thoroughly appreciated. The reunification of China may seem no nearer than it was three years ago, but counsels of despair are oftentimes suicidal. It is folly to encourage separatism, wherever it may rear its head. In the larger sense, Britain and the Powers can do no greater service to both their own interests and those of China than by ministering to the real, passionate, growing yearning of the Chinese people for the unity of the State, for without it there cannot be peace and prosperity, ven in localised areas, for any lengt of time.

We must on no account stultify ourselves. It is possible and legitimate for Hongkong, if it has the requisite confidence in local stability, to venture upon co-operative undertakings of an economic or constructive nature such as those mentioned in Sir Cecil Clementi's speeches at Canton. But safeguards must be provided to ensure that there shall be no suspicion elsewhere. And there must be a full recognition of the idea of unity as a fundamental principle of policy. Regional politics is impracticable. It will merely renew the mistrust and suspicion that are so rapidly disappearing.

What would have been Nanking's particular line of propaganda had the Government of Canton proclaimed its independence? We should have been accused of harking back to the "spheres of influence" policy, of carving out a new Colony in the South, and of conspiring against the fundamental national aspirations of all that is best in this country. Canton itself would have been stimatised as a traitor and a creature of British Imperialism.

LOCAL AUTONOMY.

No doubt there is a good deal to be said for local autonomy. Manchuria would be happier, for instance, if Marshal Chang Tso-lin returned, reduced his establishment, restored the fengpiao, and never again looked over the Wall, except to pass empty compliments, and pay nominal recognition to some central authority. But this sort of autonomy may come bye and bye. The fundamental need, which every thinking Chinese and, we hope, all foreigners, recognise, is national unity. And whatever attractivenes there may be in local autonomy to a harassed people, there is no virtue whatever in regional diplomacy unless it clearly and unmistakably recognises, and ministers to, the superior need. It is only a united China that the Powers can help, or deal with as a State.

REGIONALISM.

We have entered into this question of Regionalism at this length not for the purpose of a possibly presumptuous lecture to the Government of a Colony in whose welfare all Britons in China cannot but be deeply interested. Since Senator Bingham publicly advocated this, in our view disastrous, policy there has been quite a lot of propaganda in favour of it. A lengthy letter in a Peking contemporary the other day, obviously written by a foreigner of authority and knowledge, and presumably an American, detailed an impressive scheme, based on recognition of separate Confederacies, and on the idea that North and South are "sick of each other," and that the "only cure is entire separation each working out its own salvation." It is true that real divergencies have recently developed, founded on temperamental differences. But it is beyond doubt that the supreme demand everywhere is for unity, and woe betide any foreign policy that is blind to this deepening sentiment.

FAMOUS COMPOSER AND MUSICIAN

SCHUBERT CONTENARY CELEBRATIONS IN VIENNA.

Vienna and music are conceptions which are inseparable in the minds of all educated people on earth. The history of this city is interwoven with all considerable portion of the musica history of the world. Ever since the songs of "der liebe Augustin" helped the Vinnese to struggle through the terrors of the plague, has music and singing found a home in Vienna. Since the time of Maria Theresa, the names of the very greatest in the realm of music are closely connected with the Austrian capital. Gluck, the Austrian court composer and music-master, Joseph Haydn, the creator of religious music of purest harmony, the prodigy Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, who, though carried off by a cruel fate far too early in life, was yet able in a few years to create a series of immortal masterpieces; and the Titan, Beethoven, who made vienna the home of his choice, and here created the most gigantic, rervolutionary, and soul-stirring compositions. Be embraced, ye millions; this kiss I give unto the world" was uttered in Vienna.

And then Franz Schubert, schoolmaster, organist, and composer! He was the pride and happiness, but also the step-child of his native town. Destined to die as young as Mozart, he yet lived long enough to give Vienna and the world the most beautiful songs ever created. The present year, the hundredth since his death, is consecrated to his memory, and it is in the spirit of Schubert that the musical programme of the Festival fortnight will be absolved, which is to take place in Vienna this year between June 3rd and 17th. The Vienna Municipality has fixed this time for the first half of its great Schubert cefestivale fortnight to participate and soul-stirring compositions. "Be emin this great memorial festivity. A thousand singers are to render Schubert's choral songs before the Vienna Town Hall. In all districts of Vienna, Schubert's melodies will be heard, played in public in a hundred places simultaneously. On specially erected platforms, artistic groups wil execute the dances of Schubert in the costume of his time. In the courtyard of the house where Schubert was born there will be chamber-music concerts. The wonderful Mass in D—sharp will be sung in the Cathedral of St. Stephen by the Dreizehnlinden choral society. The "Lehrer a-cepella Chor" will give a Schubert performance in the Grosser Musikvereinssaal, while the choral society of Australian railwaymen will sing Schubert melodies in the Waldsteingarten in the Prater. The Schubertbund is to give a festival concert in the Burggarten, the former private garden of Emperor Francis Joseph, on the open-air stage of which Schubert will be represented in person in the well-known operatta "Dreimaderlhaus" ("Lilac Time") The thousand-year-old picturesque little town of Modling will honour Schubert's memory by the performance of a musical play composed by him, "The Twin Brothers."

Naturally the musical programme of the Festival fortnight also includes creations of other great Vienna composers. Thus there will be a Beethoven concert in the Burggarten and a rendering of the Missa Solemnis in the Cathedral of St. Stephen and in the old church of St. Othmar at Modling. Johann Strauss, the waltzking and representative of a brilliant and joyous epoch in the history of Vienna will be honoured by the performance of his immortal light opera "Die Fledermaus"; while Richard Strauss, who, like Beethoven, chose Vienna as his second home, will personally conduct the first performance of his new opera 'The Egyptian Helena", in which Maria Jeritza, whose voice is almost equalled by her dramatic art, will play the title role. The works of Johannes Brahms and of Bruckner, "God's own musician", will be the subject of an evening's performance in the Burggarten. Nor will the lighter class of music be neglected. Operettas and revues will show that Vienna is rightly known as the "home of musical comedy". And in the charming suburbs, rustically situated and vineyards on the slopeos of the Winerwald the wayside taverns, so orenouned for their light wine, will resound with the popular Vienna melodies, utterances of the musical sentiments and the indomitable joy of life innate in the soulful, laughter loving Viennese people.

JURIES OF DOCTORS IN MURDERS.

PENNSYLVANIA JUDGES' PLEA IN CASES OF INSANITY

Juries of medical experts, to sit in all murder trials in which a plea of insanity is made, were advocated by criminal court Judges of Pennsylvania at their conference which adjourned here this afternoon, after they and the District Attorneys of the State had formulated a list of measures to be recommended to the State Legislature for enactment into laws for curbing crime. writes the Pennsylvania correspondent of "New York Times."

Declaring that experts called by the tradicted in their testimony by experts reprosecution were almost invariably conpresenting the defence, the jurists asserted the ordinary lay jury was wholly incompetent to judge which group of experts was more likely to be correct, with the result that justice sometimes miscarried.

The jurists would also extend the principle of special juries to permit suspension in important criminal cases of the present method of selection by drawing names from a wheel, so that business and professional leaders of the community might be called to serve.

Heavier jail sentences for "hit and run" motorists who kill or injure their victims and also for drunken drivers of automobiles were advocated by both Judges and District Attorneys. The latter recommended that the penalty for involuntary manslaughter, applicable in cases of death caused by "hit and run" drivers, be substantially increased from its present limits of from six to twelve years.

Besides the matter of expert witnesses and new methods of jury selection, the Judges turned their attention to the advisability of the enactment of a law similar to one tried in Massachusetts under which all persons arrested for felonies are subject to a mental examination in advance of trial.

There is a further provision that tsstimony as to the finding of the examination is admissible in evidence at the trial. This matter was referred to a committee.

Chief Justice Robert von Moschzisker of the State Supreme Court suggested the special juries of prominent citizens to sit in criminal trials of outstanding importance He declared it unfair to ask "Bank Presidents and men of that type to sit on juries to settle petty crimes, and that is the reason these men do not like to do it."

As the concluding act of the conference the jurists voted to send a message of felicitation to Chief Justice Taft of the United States Supreme Court. The message read:

"One hundred and twenty-five Judges, who administer the criminal law o fPennslvania, convened in conference at Philadelphia to consider the state of the criminal law and to make recommendations for its improvement so that it may more fittingly serve the needs of the present time send their felicitations to the Hon. William Howard Taft, Chief Justice of the United States, who long since inspired the general movement in which they are engaged, and wish him a long life of health, happiness and continued service to the public."

A WOMAN'S SUCCESS IN BUSINESS

HEAD OF WATCH ESTABLISHMENTS

In an age when the accession of women places as the heads of corporations or governmental departments is widely hailed and chronicled in the public press as additional evidence of woman's advancement and competency the case of Miss Martha S. Wittnauer is unique says the "World."

For the last eleven years she has been President of the A. Wittnauer Company manufacturers and importers of fine watches and other time instruments. The firm's offices are at No. 402 Fifth Avenue, and has factories in Switzerand and New York and branch offices in Geneva and Montreal. And, outside of the personnel of her own company and among horologists, the fact that she is the directing head of a company ounded in 1866 and doing business in seventy countries is not very widely known.

HONOURED WITH MEDAL.

A horologist, according to Webster's New International Dictionary, is "one who makes clock, watches and dials." Miss Wittnauer is the only woman member of the Horological Institute of America. She is also the recipient of a gold medal from the Sesquicentennial Committee for distinguished service performed in connection with its watch exhibit. Her watches have taken many prizes and gold medals. She is particularly proud of the fact that her firm has been supplying the United States Naval Observatory with torpedo boat watches since 1888.

Miss Wittnauer succeeded to the presidency of the company in 1916, following the death of her brothers Albert and Emile, who had come to this country and founded the American branch of their organization. She assumed active direction of the affairs of the entire business without previous executive experience, but with a thorough knowledge of the watch-making industry, gained through close association with her brothers.

During the past week her company has been compelled by the increasing volume of its business to move to larger quarters, the old space being retained for additional manufacturing facilities.

Miss Wittnauer, who was born in Switzerland, asserts that in all her business experience she has never encountered any prejudice against women assuming important foles in business.

"Tact is necessary of course," she said, "but I have not noticed that the fact of my being a woman has been disadvantageous."

CLOSE CONTACT WITH EMPLOYEES.

One evidence of her tact and ability to choose and keep employees is that many of her assistants have been in the company's service twenty years or more. She maintains close contact with her employees, knows their intimate problems and discusses them with them.

"For instance," one official of th company said. "We are required by law to have a rest room for women employees. This is their rest room." And he indicated Miss Wittnauer's own private office.

Incidentally Miss Wittnauer's office is filled with antique furniture, fine examples of French art, bits of Chinese porcelain, great carved chairs and curious specimens of the watchmakers' art, including a watch once owned by Louis XV and one carried by Peter Stuyvesant, Dutch Governor of New York. Everything has been selected and arranged with utmost taste.

DONATIONS TO GURUKUL AT SHUKLATIRTH

The list of subscriptions to the Gurukula at Shuklatirth during the Indian year 1984 (i.e. 1928 A.D.) till the end of April are as under:—

Bhagoji Baloji Kir Rs. 1251; Heerachand Raichand Master Rs. 1001; Snatak Narendradeva Rs. 1001; Ramdas Khimji and Co. Rs. 751; Govindlal Shivlal Motilal Rs. 1001; G. Soonderdas and Co. and Krishna Premji and Co. Rs. 501; Rai Bahadur Hariprasadji Rs. 500; Shamji Naranji Rs. 500; Mathadas Visanji Khimji Rs. 351; Saharkantha Boarding House Rs. 701; Khimji Vishram and Co. Rs. 301; Bishambharlal Maheshwari Rs. 402; Motilal Kalyandas and Co. Rs. 251, Ratilal Hurjivan Patel Rs. 301; Village of Shuklathirth Rs. 251; Shreeram Ramniranjan Rs. 250; Gangaram Shivram Raval Rs. 251; Narayenlal Pitti Rs. 251; Ramrikhdas Purshram Rs. 201; Hirji Bhojraj and Co. Rs. 251; Nagindas Tribhovandas Master Rs. 201; Anandilal Podar Rs. 251; Chunilal Omkarmal Rs. 200; Devidas Solicitor and Dr. Kalyandas Rs. 251; Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan Rs. 251; J. G. Gajjar Rs. 151; Babaji Anaji Tarkar Rs. 151; Manubhai Rangildas Rs. 151; Harimukhrai Sundermull Rs. 151; Lukhmidas Pitambar Rs. 151; Bhaidas Maganlal and Co. Rs. 151; Jugmohandas, Jekisondas Kapadia Rs. 151; Ambika Bhojan Shala Rs. 151; Manekbai Damoderdas Chunilal Rs. 151; Girdharidas Jethanand Rs. 151; Jadavji Mulji Rs. 151; Balakdas Shivnathrai Rs. 151; Mathradas Mavji Rs. 151; Surchand Kevaldas Rs. 151; Sheth Babulal Ramjivan Rs. 151; Damoderdas Devji Rs. 151; Vallabhbhai Harkhabhai Rs. 151; Sukhabhai Kuberdas Rs. 101; Dulabhji Khodabhai Rs. 101; Gangadas Dayabhai Rs. 101; Samibai Gopaldas Rs. 101; Gomtibai Veerjee Rovjee Rs. 101; Vithaldas Odhavji Rs. 101; Gulabdas Harkisondas Rs. 101; Pragji Dayal Hariani Rs. 101; Pragji Vrandavan Rs. 101; Jamnadas Narandas Chalwalla Rs. 101; Shantilal Pranjivandas Rs. 101; Chaturbhuj Peeramull Rs. 101; Jetha Raja Rs. 101; Motilal Masalawalla Rs. 101; Manchand Kuberdas Rs. 101; Harsukhdas Jodhraj Rs. 101; Heeralal Mooljl Rs. 101; Nathalal Dayaldas Rs. 101; Khimji Naghji and Co. Rs. 101; Surajbaii Binda Rs. 100; Velbai Nanji Rs. 101; Manekbai Maganlal Mehta Rs. 51; Jamnadas Bhagwandas Rs. 51; Ramkeshandas Dalimia Rs. 51; Mungalal Goyandko Rs. 51; Jethanand Dayaram Rs. 60; Rabchand Lalubhai Rs. 51; Gordhandas Veerjee Rs. 50; Nagindas Fulehand Rs. 51; Chhotubhai Bhikhabhai Patel Rs. 51; Babu Basantilal Rs. 50; Kashiram Harkison Jariwalla Rs. 51; Lalubhai Shivram Rs. 51; Dolatram Mohundas Rs. 51; Gopaldas Barfivala Rs. 96; Velji Lakhamsey Rs. 25; Ramji Jeth and Co. Rs. 25; Girdhar Shyamji Rs. 25; Madhavbhai Tricumbhai Rs. 30; Girdhar Devkaran Rs. 25; Vrajlal Hemji Rs. 25; Vijbhukhondas Saraiya Rs. 26; Girgaon Sweetmeat Showroom Rs. 35; Vishwanath Chhaganlal Rs. 25; Thakore Naharsurha, Mohamsurha etc. Rs. 25; Nagindas Harivallabhdas Rs. 25; Vijbhukhandas Nagardas and Co. Rs. 30; Total Rs. 17,195.

Rs. 1,341-13-9 is made up in miscellaneous sums below Rs. 25 too numerous to mention.

The following sume were received from East Africa as follows:—

Nairobi Rs. 1,333-8; Mwanza for Gymnasium Rs. 5,070; Zanzibar Rs. 1,100; Tabora Rs. 500-4; Thika, Yemboo and Fort Hall Rs. 462-12; Kisumer Rs. 413-5-3; Mabale Rs. 2,500; Dhakabda, Butreja and Bugondo and Sarothi Rs. 675; Namosi, Bukedia, Nirostores, etc. Rs. 400; Dares-Salam Rs. 2,000; Madhavlal T. Patel (Mabalamite) Rs. 333-2-0; Sheth Nanji Kalidas (Nairobi) Rs. 1,333-5-3; Grand Total Rs. 34,658-2-3.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY INFANT WELFARE SOCIETY

In the reports on the working of this Society for the month of April last it is stated:—

The Society during the month paid the following grants and donations:—

DONATIONS.

1. The Bombay Presidency National Baby and Health Week Association, Bombay Rs. 2,500; 2. The B. P. Infant Welfare Society's Seva Sadan, Lady Lloyd Centre, Poona Rs. 1,800; 3. The Sholapur Maternity and Child Welfare Association, Sholapur Rs. 1,000; 4. ohe Bijapur Blind Relief Association, Bijapur Rs. 500; 5. Babies Home, Nasik Rs. 400.—Rs. 6,200.

Grants:—1. The B. P. Infant Welfare Society, Poona Branch, for Bhokerwadi Centre, from November 1927 to April 28, at Rs. 200 per month Rs. 1,200; 2. The B. P. Infant Welfare Society, Poona Branch, salary of Lady Superintendent from January to April 1928 at Rs. 150 per month Rs. 600; 3. The B. P. Infant Welfare Society, Poona Branch, for Kamatipura Centre, for the month of April 1928 Rs. 300; 4. The B. P. Infant Welfare Society, Tarapur Branch, for the month of April 1928 Rs. 165;—Rs. 2265.

RESUME OF WORK.

The following are some of the important figures showing the work done in the City of Bombay:—

The Average daily attendance for milk (Babies)	723
The Average number of babies fed at Centres	547
The Average number of mothers getting Milk	94
The Average daily attendance for Medicine (Babies)	675
The Average daily attendance for Medicine (Mothers)	93
The Average daily attendance for treatment (eyes, ears etc. babies)	149
Total monthly attendance milk and medicine (babies)	2,5717
Total monthly attendance at Clinics (babies)	2824
Total monthly attendance at Clinics (Expectant mothers	137
New admissions (Babies)	336
New admissions (Expectant mothers)	79
Average daily number of babies bathed at Centres	257

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